2. [illegible] Return of places

at which I [illegible] the

[illegible] and the number of days

spent in each to be furnished with

a map showing the line of my

[illegible] (vide appendices I & II) It will

be seen from the map that I have

gone round the [illegible] of my charge

and have visited every village

which lay within reachable distance

from my camps" At the commence-

-ment of the season I visited

Sinde which was then in my

charge

As in Kolhapur, I encamped in my tent outside with a view to Shahu's Shirol Taluka camp on the 12 May

II Revenue (A) Jamabandi

The settlement of Jamabandi has effected during the period of the Collector in charge

Hazeendi	7 December 1889	20 December 1889
Mudebilal	8 February 1890	27 February 1890

The results of the settlements of the Talukas mentioned in the last paragraph were noted down in my office at the time and are as follows. Items affecting Villages for the preparation of the Village

| | | |

Amount of waste Lands taken up for cultivation - The small increase in the amounts for collection is attributable to the same cause No other increase or decrease deserve notice.

The Encumbered amount for the year is Rs 5140-1 on which were granted under rules & received direct by the Naulekar from the Superintendent Nuwara Eliya and Settlements in which the several cases were entered the year before last. Last year persons &c were dismissed after the first period of the Superintendent

all those whose assessments were in excess of 25 per cent of their original assessments were allowed remission of the same as for the previous year. It is only they have come to a large figure

6 80 Taccavi advances were made during the year as the applications were received. The rules in force were duly explained to the ryots by me personally during the course of village visitation, and by headmen and others. For want of funds no enterprise people do not seem to take advantage

The progress of the examination up to 30 June of the Loading Returns of the Statistics on my charge not including enquiries accepted to Local Finance or Credit to the Public Works Department, as shown in the following Table.

by charges the people considered it to be an average one; but I think it is a little better than the average and also better than that of the first year. It opened with heavy rains in the middle of June and the Khamsin. Some operations were completed by

by the end of that month.

Upper was the same week with

for an unusually long period.

There was no Easy English speaking

in July and the following

name of June left us the crops

pretty well until the end of

August, when signs of want of

moisture were very clearly seen

and great anxiety was felt in consequence

the Early Rains which

Commenced in about the middle

of September relieved all

Cause of anxiety. These Rains

however ~~prived~~ prived the Harvesters

and protracted by a Fortnight

the

crop. This checked the Kharif crop in current, and retarded the rabi sowing. Notwithstanding the heavy fall in September and October (last nothing) November or December. The usual showers of "Swathi and Visakha" which give the finishing touch to the Kabi crops were missed. This was the cause for the Jowari not yielding a full crop. The plant did not grow to its usual height and threw a small ear. The north-east winds however served to fill the well with grain. Although there was no complaint as to the yield of grain

I much felt. Wheat corn and
average crops of sugar cane and plantain. Yams and
grain and rice were decidedly
fall crops and tobacco was
more than the average. Cotton
was much better than the last year.

The material condition
of the people is good. These
Islands are situated between
the Dan and the Kreshna Valleys
The pasture makes the country
fertile. There is no reason why
the people are so poor. Labour
The others reasons is the Cholera
which visits the Districts
It has knocked hundreds of

decreased owing to the system
adopted by large trading firms
of sending their agents to treat
with the ryots direct. The ryots
are as a class more or less
lazy. Such lands do not
require much expenditure of
labour, nor are they in much
need of manure. If the
rainfall is good they yield
cent. per cent. Even in a moderate
season the ryot gets as much
as he wants for himself and
his family. His wants are

for the most of the
country side and cattle live
to dies well and to have for
horses. No hard work is not
required from him he can
maintain himself well on the
food of
attack any animal for
what he got from the cow and the
buffalo. Thus there is no occasion
to work hard. If he did so, he
would certainly gain much. As
the lands are well productive
and of manure as Manitoba
the produce would be doubled.
Perhaps the Railway will oblige
him to catch with the latter

are as a class more or less
lazy. Their lands do not
require much cultivation
Laborers nor are they in much
need of manure If the
rainfall is good they yield
good crops - Even in an average
season the ryot gets as much
as he wants for himself and
his family His wants are

to dress well and to provide for
himself. His hard work is not
rewarded from which he can
maintain himself, well on the
food grains produced on his field
without any animal food byproduct
which is got from the cow and the
buffalo. Thus there is no incentive
to work hard if he knows he
would certainly [illegible]
the lands are well [illegible]
and of manure as assumed
the produce will be doubled
Perhaps the Railway [illegible] may
have no contact with the Indian

in as a class more or less
happy. These lands do not
require much expenditure of
labour nor are they in much
need of manure If the
rainfall is good they yield
good crops - Even in an average
season the ryot gets as much
as he wants for himself and
his family His wants are

ever. The old Native Ameri-
can Indian had his Buffalo
to drive him and his family
homes. No hard work is not
required from us in order to
maintain him. He lives well on the
food grains produced on his fields
with very small amount of food by
what is got from the cow and the
buffaloe. Thus there is no urge
to work hard by us
would certainly save money if
the lands are well tilled
and if manure is adequate
the produce will be doubled.
Perhaps the Railway will help
him in getting rid of the bottle

[illegible] conservancy
and teach him to live better
But this will take a very long
time The want of feeder roads
confines him to his village and
he does not see the progress
made elsewhere The trade
goes to the export and not the
exports to the traders If good
roads are made the export would
find it more beneficial to
go to centres of trade than to
deal with traders in his own
village The Local funds are
doing their best in the direction

Revenue is small - Therefore very
a small sum can be
spared annually
The small sum now available
will be absorbed and repairs over
the number of made-roads in-
-creased - Thus the prospect of
making good roads is still slight
and only a small annual sum
substantial satisfactory progress
ible progress can be made
The opening of the Railway
has added a large sum to
the Land Revenue when the
97 villages were resettled the
years

more before Govt Government
obtain a 10 p.c. increase at the
15 years when the revision of
Rates of the Talukas bordering
the Railway will take place.
If they wish to secure the full
benefits of the Railway the
country on both sides of the
Railway must be opened up and
connected with the Railway by
feeder roads. If fifty thousand
Rupees be spent annually for
15 years the increase in the
Government revenue at the
next revision will be larger
by 1 Rupees 50,000 than what would
be the case otherwise. In the
end the Government will be —

James and the [illegible] Lord
Jesus and Letters [illegible] the
Cape with Search. There is only
one Theatre Every Sunday
Speaking in the five Talukas,
which are situated to the North
of the Krishna, viz Mudhebihals
Almatti Bada Adhoni & the two Lord
does not cross the Tungabhadra
of the Country it is termed
to increase the Dear many
thing one who visited Bundeswalla
before the opening of the
Railway will find a vast change
now the town is full of life

there. A fair no. of substantial buildings
were erected since the creation
demand for land for building
purposes is great. The little place
Nidgundi, situated on the same
road at a distance of 3 miles
from the Almatti Railway Station
has improved very much. If
comparison be made between the
increase of traffic at the Almatti
and the Telgi stations it will be
seen that at Almatti it is
comparatively greater than that
at Telgi in spite of the fact
that the latter is the outlet
for the produce of the richest
lands of the Dharwar. When
such are the results of my

the benefits to be derived from feeder roads made to connect the remote portions of the country with the Railway. I have suggested that portion of feeder roads should be undertaken

Public Health — Cholera was found lurking in several villages on the change of the Commencement of the years Since which there were 2 2 0 attacks and 156 deaths

Small pox also laid its ravages in several of the Districts during the years from which the deaths with prompt measures taken by the Vaccination Department did

no great havoc was made in the Shamrock 134 cases & which only eleven proved fatal.

Influenza travellers from the Coast had entered the District in February. It passed like a wave over the whole country leaving no place unvisited. Nearly the whole population suffered from it more or less. Old and infirm persons and those who were for any reason or other weak were not able to stand the attack and succumbed. The Bagewadi Inamdars report 378 cases of deaths from this epidemic.

There was no proper medical relief in the case of these

epidemics. But the hospitals that are in the cities are quite insufficient to meet the wants of the people in ordinary times and much less in extraordinary ones. Although these institutions are doing well and although they are centrally situated they are at inconvenient distance from the larger numbers of places and the poor cannot reach them. They only serve a limited area and a small number of people. What is wanted are dispensaries at convenient distances. A man who has passed through the medical school and who is known in the industry Hospital

still sufficient as also. Three or four dispensaries like this in our Talukas will be more useful than one costly institution at the Head Quarters.

An idea has been suggested to avail of the services of the Vaccination Department in the matter. The vaccinators get on an average Rupees 20 per month from this sum passed medical pupils who have passed the Hospital assistants examination

after three years of [illegible]
in the medical schools can be
obtained. The healthy vaccination
should be replaced by such vaccin
as variolous occurs. The vaccin
should be supplied with every
medicines as are required for
treating the diseases prevailing
in these parts. They will make
more efficient Vaccinators and
will be very much useful as
medical officers. It may be said
that they will not be able to
as much vaccination work as the
present vaccinators do. But it may
be found that the case [illegible]
number may be limited

both these duties may be very efficiently done with the greatest possible benefit to the public. The Heads of Vaccination Department are quite able to control these officers in both their capacities.

II Revenue (B) Supervision

The Comparison of the Taluka Talebands of the past year 1888/89 required by Government Resolution No 4654 dated 6th November 1869 were duly completed on the dates given in the Talukas' Date margin and were made in the manner prescribed

Bagewady 12 September 1889
Bubelshwar 2nd September 1889

at page 258 of the manual of Revenue accounts. The accounts were generally in proper order. The mistakes and irregularities discovered have been already communicated by me.

The examination of Taluka accounts was effected in general accordance with directions at pages 119 & 120 of the manual of Revenue accounts at the portions stated below.

Talukas.	Examination	Examination	Examination
Bagewadi	7th to 20th December 1897	16th to 23rd January 1897	
Gundebhidy	20th to 26th February		

I was unable to visit
Sankeshwar a second time, as when
I was about to go on that Taluka
I was directed to go to Sirsi
and examine the accounts of
that Taluka which the First Assistant
Collector had not been able to
do at his visit. The comparison of
the Taluka daily sheets with the
day book and other expansions
were duly made when the accounts
were examined. The errors and
irregularities discovered have
already been reported by you. The
comparison of daily sheets with
the Taluka Day book and village
accounts were duly made and the
entries in the accounts of 20 villages
were traced to their final places
as required. Errors discovered

were of a trivial nature, and were communicated to the Patels concerned or rectified on the spot. Five Patels and six Kulkarnis were fined and eight Patels and nine Kulkarnis were suspended and eight Patels and seven Kulkarnis were reprimanded. Besides these one Patel and two Kulkarnis are under suspension pending enquiries into the charges of embezzlement made against them. The small number who have undergone punishment should not lead one to suppose that these classes of officers have been working ~~more~~ more honestly. There has been no improvement in these classes of public servants. With progress of education and

improvement of the material
condition of the people this class
is growing poorer. The reasons for
this are several. In the first
place they are very badly paid.
Their remuneration is paid at
rates which were fixed thirty five
years ago. No account has been
taken of the rise of prices and
increase in the cost of living.
On the contrary their allowances
have undergone reduction on the
recent revision owing to alteration
in the rules which have acted
unfavorably for them, and for their
lands having been assessed higher
with grain. Thus they actually get
less now than what they did
some years back. Moreover

thereby work has been contributed
increasing and they are now subjected
to stricter supervision. All this
has served to deprive them of
the time which they formerly
employed in looking after their
fields and other private sources
of income. Food, provisions and
those who have exercised any civil
extern do not enrich the village
officers' places, which are left
to the worst portion of the entire
class. These persons try all sorts
of dishonest means to supplement
their gains and live upon the
people. This is particularly the
case with the tchamis. Patels, thanadars
& Circles are in better circ

- circumstances and forces less intrigueing matter. If it is deemed necessary to enquire these classes of public servants the first point that shall have to be considered is their remuneration. Unless they are better paid we cannot expect to get better kind of men.

13th The amount of village inspection which has been performed by me is shown in the table below

Talukas	Total number of villages	No. of villages visited	number of villages examined	number of villages examined in which records examined	No. of villages in which records examined	No. of Boundary disputes settled	No. of Boundary marks examined	No. of villages in which fields examined
Bagewadi	121	75	49	49	69	2075	10	197
Indchihal	154	54	95	95	49	1069	12	122

I practised some village and
Schools and did some inspection work
in the first assistant collector's
duties when I was in charge of it
in October December and January

I took test of four circle inspectors
work which, in all cases, appeared to
have been done well. This test
and the inspection of boundary
marks in the village in my charge
confirmed me in my opinion that
although the appointment of circle
Inspectors has done a great deal of
good it does not serve as a complete
check on the work done by the Kulkarni

The work of settling the
registers of Patels and Kulkarnis
was completed during the year,
and that of preparing the registers

Talukas	Number of villages	Number settled	Number remaining unsettled
Bagewadi	218	134	84
Gudchikal	235	180	55
Total	491	314	137

Much progress was made during the years in the Talukas offices in sorting records. But I was not able to carry out the work and to destroy useless records. I meant to do this work in the hot months as my second visit to the Talukas station. About that time I was obliged to take one months furlege leave and on my return

from here I was given charge of the first assistant Collectorship and was obliged to go to Surat I hope to be able to attend to the work next year.

Settlements of extramarals burial grounds has not been done in this charge. When I resumed charge of the post of the Dubuch I was told that the work had been completed. It was by accident I recently learnt that very little was done in the matter. I have therefore called for returns showing the extent of work done. I am still in any position to say what remains to be done. I will give this subject

decided by the Mamlatdars
under Bombay Act III of 1876
as shown in the table below

Talukas	Number of cases decided	Number examined	Number referred to Collector
Bagewadi	45	45	
Hunbebhal	45	45	
Total	90	90	

No serious mistakes resulting
in failure of justice were discovered
Errors of practice and want of
formality in procedure when detected
have been pointed out to the
Mamlatdars and the necessity

P.T.O.

by conforming to the prescribed forms and procedure in regard to them upon them

Local funds

I attended two meetings of Bezwada and one of Nidubrolu Taluk as Local Boards. The works assigned for each Board were duly completed before the 31st March and the money allotted for the works has been well spent. The working of the Boards is to my satisfaction and many members take interest in the execution of the works assigned to them. The chairman of the Nidubrolu Board Rao Saheb Venkatrao gold deserves special mention here.

16 The following table shows the number of schools in Bagewadi and Gadchebbal Talukas

Talukas	Boys Kannada Schools	Girl Schools	Hindustani Schools	Total
Bagewadi	34	2	3	39
Gadchebbal	26	1	1	28
Total	60	3	4	67

I visited 32 boys 3 girls 4 Hindustani and 10 indigenous Schools. I was not able to examine any schools in company with the Deputy Educational Inspector or his assistant because the programme of the tour of those officers did not fall in with mine I find that the number of indigenous schools is increa

Thus e.g. a dyn of the general awakening in the lower classes of a desire for education. The class of schools, however, does not receive much encouragement at the hands of the Education Department. This District, as regards education in the whole of the Presidency, deserves special notice. The Local funds at the disposal of the Educational Department are not sufficient to provide for the wants of the whole District. It is therefore necessary to encourage the establishment of indigenous schools. This can be done

Liberal contributions from our friends for nine years. If the limit of average daily attendance be lowered for us in this District, and assistance given in the shape of books, maps &c, the numbers of indigenous Schools will increase very fast.

I noticed that several Schools have their roofs have not been repaired for some years. They leak very badly in consequence and are more or less unfitted for occupation during the rainy seasons. The repairs could not be effected because no tiles and other materials required to repair the roofs of

could be had in the locality
& other reasonable details.
I notice these circumstances
here because I consider the
Cantonal plan with tickets
as to the material plans
parts of this Dist.

General remarks

The Office Library is in good
order.

I have the honor to be
Your Most Obedient Servant
[illegible]
District Deputy Collector

Deputy Collector this year to do the Jamabandi of both the Talukas which constituted his charge for the greater part of the working season In both of them, the Settlement was completed punctually. The remissions that were granted were formal, on account of the recent introduction of the Revised Survey Rates. The progress made in the realization of the land Revenue was satisfactory, of the outstanding balances in the Bagewadi Taluka was properly cleared off before the end of July.

2. No applications for Takavee advances were Received. And the Deshpandi Considers that the people of

his efforts to main-

and utilize them.

3 The Deshpande has given a full
and satisfactory account of the famine
and of the conduct of the people.
The Collector was not able to visit
the Maddabehal Taluka in the year
under Report; and is consequently
glad to gather that its circumstances
are much the same as those which
in the rest of the District.

4 The Deshpandes Remarks and
Suggestions about feeder roads to
the Railways (para 9), and about
the multiplication of Dispensaries and
the utilization of passed members
of the Vaccination Establishment are

independent; the Department is not
working well, and it needs Civilian
more supervision by Assistant &
Deputy Collectors pending its being
placed on an altogether more satisfactory
footing. It is satisfactory to note that
the preparation of the Patels' Watan
Kulkarnees' Watan Registers has now
been completed, also that of preparing
the Registers of the Inferior Village
Servants has duly progressed. The
arrangements for Extra mural burial
grounds are of much importance,
and should receive the Deshpandes'
earliest possible attention.

7 The Deshpande has omitted to
state the number of meetings held
by the Taluka Local Boards.

8 The number of Schools visited,
32 out of 67, is less than should
have

9. It should have been explained why no Cost Experiments were made.

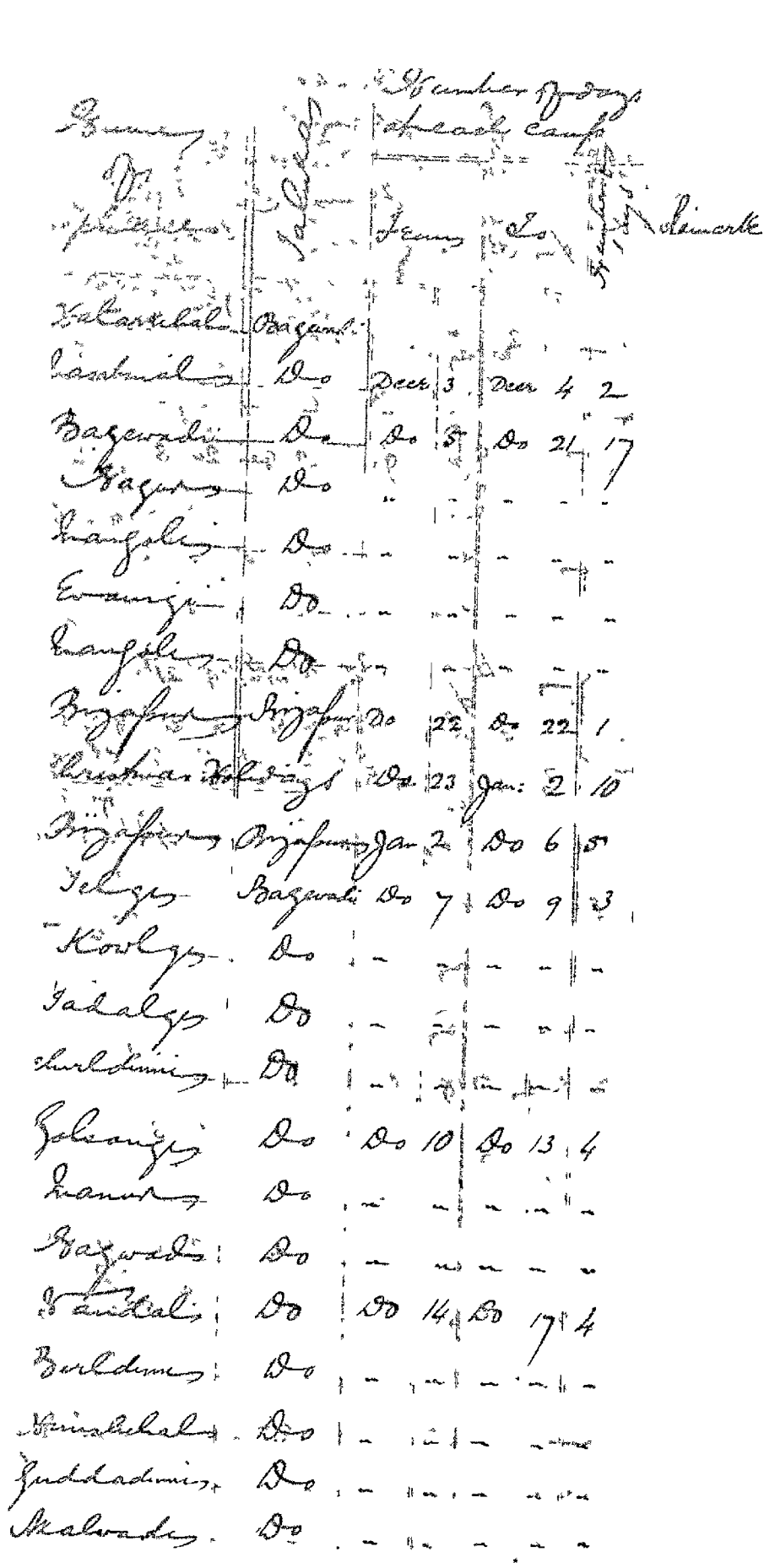
10. It is not necessary to mention the Office Library (para 17) in the annual Administration Report

Collector.

Appendix I Para 2

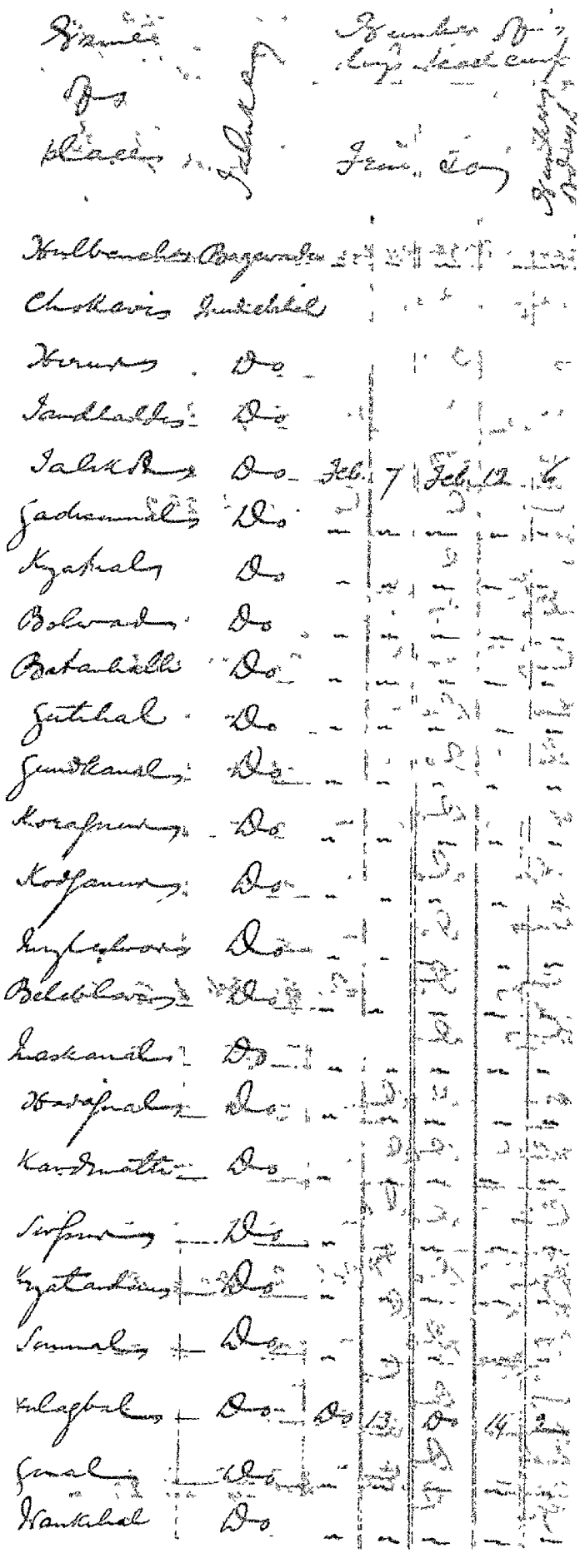
Statement showing the number of Gaffs at which the District Deputy Collectors Encamped during 1889–90

Name of place	Taluka	Number of days of each camp					Remarks
		From		To		Number of days	
Bijapur	Bijapur	July	1st	October	29	121	
Indi	Indi	October	30	Nov.	3	10	Fair
Bijapur	Bijapur	Nov.	9	Do.	10	2	Election
Jamkhandi	Do	Do	11	Do	14	4	
Hunchalli	Do						
Savanhalli	Do						
Sankeshwar	Do						
Sulwadgi	Bagewadi	Do	15	Do	18	4	
Mangoli	Do	Do	19	Do	21	3	
Hittanhalli	Bijapur						
Bijapur	Do	Do	22	Do	27	6	
Bokkur	Bagewadi	Do	28	Dec.	2nd	5	
Donur	Do						
Sulali	Do						
Kegnali	Do						
Jambhakhandi	Do						
Kegnali	Do						



Abhal	Bazar
Kusal	do
Chunalgo	do
Bonal	do
Sonal	do
Devlapur	do
Almath	do
Narmath	do
Bodgunda	do
Arkaldinna	do
Jelgur	Kuiheb
Kalapur	do
Kulur	do
Kop	do
Sarundanna	do
Kudapur	Bazar
Kalbhavi	do
Kagi	do
Arshankai	do
Kapial	do
Bylal	do
Kodapur	do
Kallal	do
Kulbal	do

Bajwa			Jan	25	Jan 26	2
Inflexibus	Do					
Mahindra	Do		Feb	27	Do 28	2
Mittal	Do					
Dudhra	Do					
Sahlal	Do	Do		29	Do 30	2
Bhanak	Do					
Banarbalh	Do					
Karkbandh	Do					
Bhanwadya	Do					
Rajpal Singh	Do					
Jalwaniya	Do	Do		3	Feb 4	2
Kadkal	Do					
Sandigan	Do					
Bandhal	Do					
Sonwal	Do					
Wadwaliya	Do		Feb	2	Do 6	5
Saanu	Do					
Chhonwal	Do					
Rajpalbali	Do					
Salwale	Do					



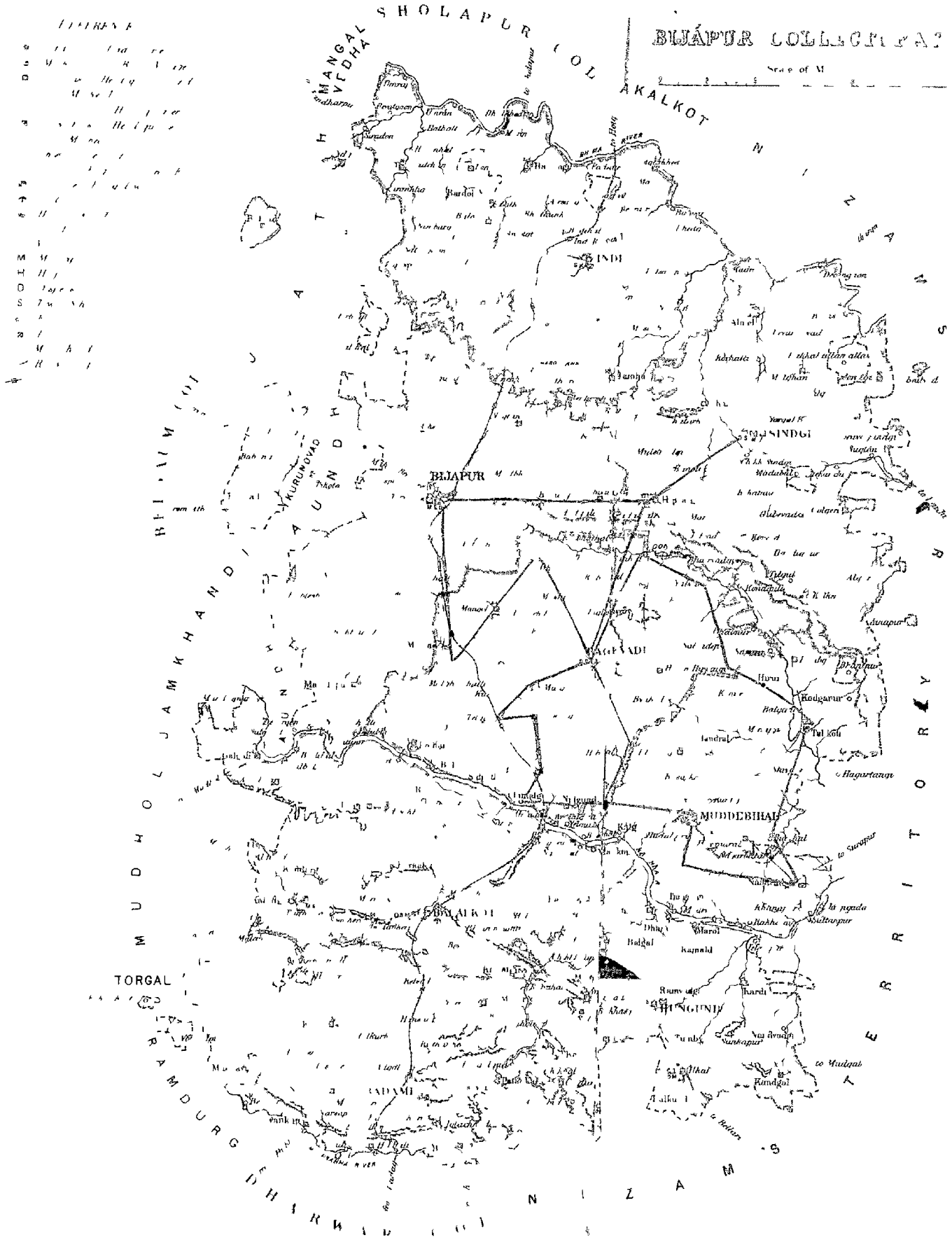
| | | |

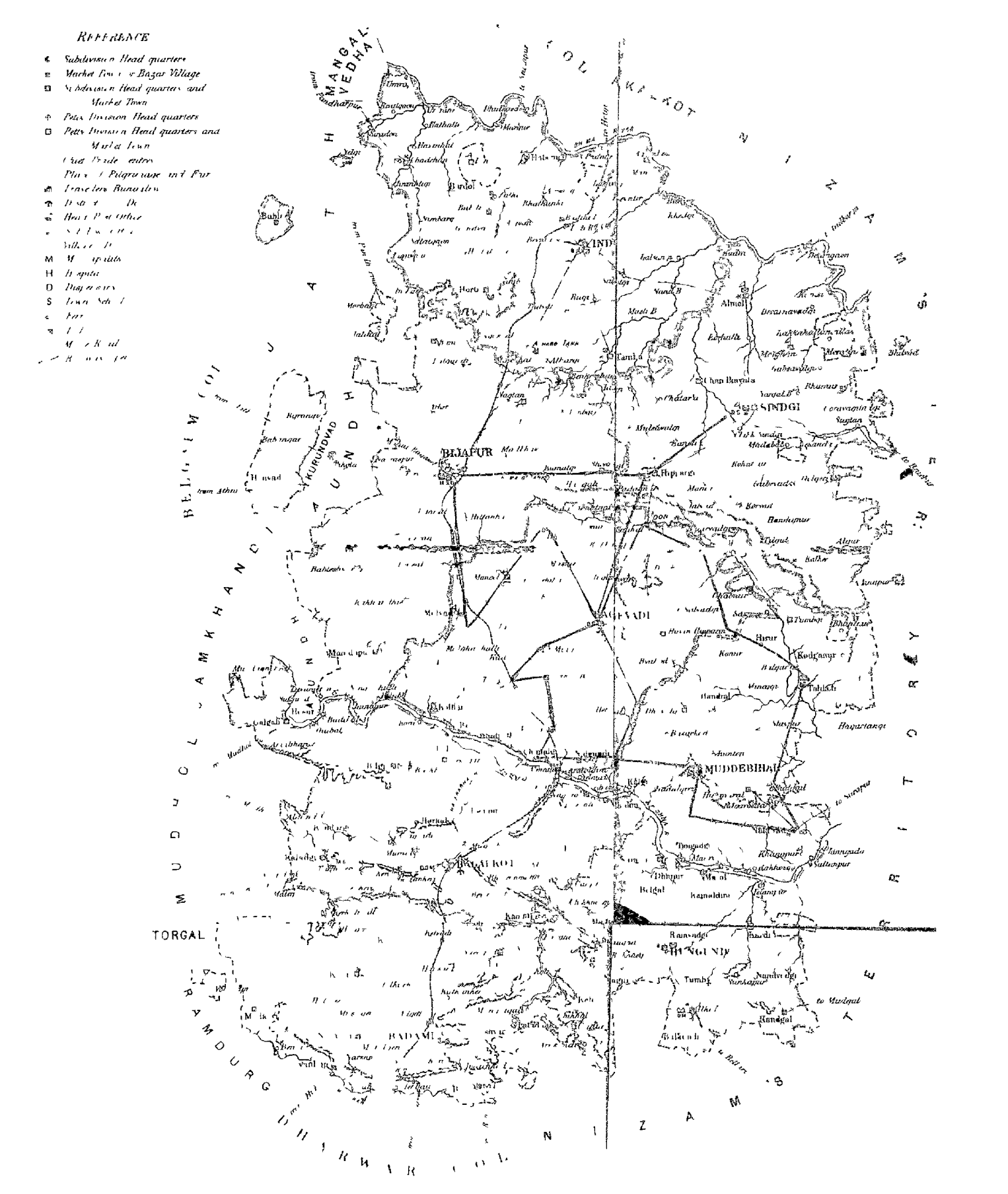
Head Quarters
Field Cornet

Name of Place	Field Cornet						
Bezaphurn	Bezaphurn	Feb	28	Mar	10	11	
Sandebluhs	Sandebluhs	Mar	11	Mar	28	18	
Bazewadi	Bazewadi	Do	29	Do	30	2	
Sutlaya	Do	—	—	—	—	—	
Jakalus	Do	—	—	—	—	—	
Bezaphurn	Bezaphurn	Do	31	Apl	1	2	
Easter Holidays		Apl	2	Do	8	7	
Bezaphurn	Bezaphurn	Do	9	Do	11	3	
Do privilege leave		Do	12	May	11	30	
Bezaphurn	Bezaphurn	May	12	Do	14	3	
Mangoles	Bazewadi	Do	15	Do	16	2	
Hillandale	Bezaphurn	—	—	—	—	—	
Jemal	Bazewadi	—	—	—	—	—	
Bazewadi	Do	Do	17	Do	23	7	
Inglesbury	Do	—	—	—	—	—	
Kalmal	Do	Do	24	Do	24	1	
Hospitary	Sandys	Do	25	Do	25	1	
Sandys	Do	Do	26	June	2	8	
Kamfers	Do	—	—	—	—	—	
Jamhas	Do	—	—	—	—	—	
Hospitary	Do	June	3	Do	3	1	
Bezaphurn	Bezaphurn	Do	4				

Bezaphurn - 15 July 1900

Hall Quarters
Field Cornet
Transport Officer
Transport Officer
Transport Officer


BIJAPUR COLLECTORATE
Scale of M
SHOLAPUR
AKALKOT
INDI
SINDGI
BIJAPUR
MUDDEBIHAL
TORGAL
BADAMI
HUNGUND
Kudgarur
Hagaratagi
Kardi
Kundgol
Balgal
Kamalid
Maral
Sultanpur
Kurunvad
Tikota
Manvi
Yadgir
Huru
Tal Kot
Umdi
Yalwal
Khajuri
Tumbgi
Sankapur
Yalkal
Aladal
Wadabalo
Yankal K
Kohinur
Kohinur
Kohinur


REFERENCE
Subdivision Head quarters
Market Town or Bazar Village
Subdivision Head quarters and Market Town
Petty Division Head quarters
Petty Division Head quarters and Market Town
Chief Trade centres
Places of Pilgrimage and Fair
Travellers Bungalow
Dak
Head Post Office
Sub
Village
M Magistrate
H Hospital
D Dispensary
S Town School
Fort
Rail
Main Road
BIJAPUR
BAGALKOT
BADAMI
TORGAL
MUDDEBIHAL
SINDGI
HUNGUND
ALMEL
KUDLIGI
HARPANHALLI
HOSPET
KOPPAL
GADAG
BELLARY
DHARWAR
KOLHAPUR
SATARA
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
MADRAS
MYSORE
GOA

A Conveyance to the Mississippi
Shipping Co. of Lot Ground Square Chestnut
Street Between Front & Water
Dated Sept. 1857

Recorded Sept. 1857

Isaac Hughes } R. H. Goodhue
Isaac Hughes } Atty

No 52

No. 3164 of 1890.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Camp Poona, 23rd August 1890.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, has the honor to forward the Annual Administration Reports of the Collector of Bijápur and of his Assistants and District Deputy Collector.

Season and rain-fall
Collector's para 4

2. The rain-fall was abundant but irregular and the harvest below the average.

Vital Statistics
Collector's para 5

Sanitary
Collector's para 6

3. The birth rate is 42·2 and the death-rate 27·1 per mille, as shown by the births and deaths recorded. Mr. Fleet accepts these figures as accurate. They denominate a very rapid increase in the population. The general health has been good. Influenza in an epidemic form appeared, as it did everywhere else during the year, and is made [illegible] the attendance at the several dispensaries in the district. Mr. Deshpánde makes the surprising statement that 378 deaths are attributable to the epidemic in Bágewádi alone.

Statistics
Collector's paras. 7 and 8.

4. Agricultural stock shows an increase sufficiently large to be indicative of increasing well-being. Wages are almost stationary with a slightly upward tendency, but the rise in the town of Bijápur is accounted for by a special temporary demand. Prices were slightly lower than in the preceding year.

Taccavi
Collector's para 10

5. Rs. 3,150 have been advanced as Taccavi during the year—an insignificant sum in itself, but still almost tenfold that taken advantage of in any of the years immediately preceding.

Trade, Industry, &
Collector's paras 11 and 13

6. The development of trade has been assisted by the establishment of two steam presses at Bijápur. Mr. Fleet gives a generally favorable account of the economic condition of the district.

Revenue
Collector's para 15

7. The revenue for collection rose from Rs. 12,58,956 to Rs. 13,[illegible], the increase being due to various causes, chiefly, however, to the re-adjustment of the remuneration of village officers and of its charges on watan lands and to increase of cultivation.

Remissions.
Para 16

8. The only remissions granted were those always given on the introduction of a revised settlement. They amounted to Rs. *18,647-6-3*.

Abkári.
Para 17

9. The noticeable feature of the Abkári administration is the enhanced sum realised by the Toddy Farm, Rs. 1,26,250 against Rs. 1,03,555. Mr. Fleet writes:—

> "The increase was attributed to the keen competition among the applicants. But the figures for the current year 1890-91, *viz.*, Rs. 1,51,565, indicate that there must be other causes at work."

He has, however, made no attempt at further explanation.

Collector's para. 18

10. The revenue was realised with an almost total absence of pressure. There were six cases of distraint of moveable property, realising the small sum of Rs. 18-14-0 and no instance of forfeiture of occupancy.

Forests —Para 20

11. The forest revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 4,984.

12. The income tax realizations declined from Rs. 31,831 to Rs. 29,572, attributed by the Collector "to a larger number of appeals" and increased "ingenuity of appellants," but, with the increasing prosperity of the district, it cannot be accepted as satisfactory that these returns should show a decrease.

Income tax. Para. 21.

13. 39 Patels and 103 Kulkárnis were punished by fine and suspension during the year. Watan Registers have been all settled.

Administration Para. 23.

14. Mr. Fleet himself performed only a very moderate amount of village inspection. He visited all the Mámlatdárs' stations but one.

General Inspection. Para. 25.

15. The preparation and issue of summary settlement sanads is virtually completed.

Alienation Settlement. Para. 29.

16. 34,889 acres of waste land were taken up during the year. There is still the large amount of 106,294 acres assessed as cultivable unoccupied, representing 4·8 per cent. of the total cultivable area of the district. The area taken is another sign of growing or returning prosperity.

Waste lands. Para. 30.

17. The Magisterial returns call for no remark. About half the accused dealt with were brought to trial and about three-fifths of the cases resulted in conviction, a more satisfactory proportion than that shown in other districts. The District Magistrate examined a large number of cases *suo motu* and referred ten of the number to the High Court for orders.

Para. 35.

18. Somewhat less than half the Police Patels (525) can read and write. 39 cases were disposed of by those specially empowered. There is a noticeable increase in the number of gun licenses issued, but the total, (348), is very small for a large district.

Village Police Collector's para. 37

Arms Act. Collector's para. 40.

19. The receipts from Local Funds reached Rs. 1,10,802-4-0, and the expenditure Rs. 98,533-11-5, of which a satisfactory proportion (about 12 per cent.) was spent in improving the water-supply.

Local Funds Collector's para. 43.

20. It is unnecessary here to review the Municipal administration.

Collector's para. 45

21. Mr. Fleet, who visited 32 schools out of 266, was unfavorably impressed with them, and has written at length on the subject. As he has communicated his remarks to the Director of Public Instruction, it is unnecessary to discuss the rivalry of the Maráthi and Kanarese vernaculars here.

Education, Collector's paras. 47 and 48

22. The Collector's criticisms on the work of Circle and District Inspectors are met by the proposals submitted by the Joint Committee to Government. Mr. Harvey also animadverts on the inferior work of Circle Inspectors. A copy of his remarks on this head will be sent to the Director of Agriculture.

Agricultural Department. Para 49

23. Mr Harvey has written a good account of the economic and general condition of his charge and of the rising importance of Bágalkot. His remarks on the failure of the Muchkundi and Nilgund Irrigation tanks seem to call for some enquiry as to its cause. An explanation has been called for of the statement "the sluice has never been opened since it was repaired, and the result now is that it cannot be opened. About 20 survey numbers of the village of Mushtigiri have been submerged for the last two years and the people have had to pay the assessment without being able to cultivate their lands."

With the exception of boundary mark inspections (the explanation of the neglect of this is scarcely satisfactory), Mr. Harvey has exercised an active and efficient supervision in his charge, and as he visited 53 schools out of 94, the Collector's deprecatory remark is evidently due to a misapprehension. Mr Harvey omits all account of Local Fund Administration.

24. Mr. Náráyán Ganesh Deshpánde has written two reports, one for his own charge and one for that of the First Assistant Collector, which was in Mr. Drew's charge up to the end of March. Mr. Drew was in charge of the office of the Collector for a month and was absent for another short period on Census duty, but he was characteristically and conscientiously active during the time he held the office. Mr. Deshpande's account of his own charge is marked by the evident interest he takes in what he is writing of. He has done a good amount of inspection. His allusion to the direct dealings between large grain-dealers from outside the district and the cultivators is worthy of notice as showing how improved communications assist to free the latter from the trammels of the local middleman and money-lender. Mr. Deshpánde's report is creditable, but he has not done sufficient boundary mark inspection; his testing of Circle Inspector's work appears to have been wanting in thoroughness, and he makes no allusion to Local Fund Administration. Sub-Divisional Officers seem to forget that in deploring the want of adequate supervision over Circle Inspectors, they are censuring themselves

ALFRED KEYSER,
Acting Commissioner, Southern Division.

The Undersigned has
been to Reply to the Comm
Reply No. 3265 dated 9th
more or under
Muckheads Fault – We say
that the Fault has never been
held valid at Tunnel Tavern
Haven. But the under-taker
capabilities in enforcement
year, as the Fault of the Tax
gets more and more strain
through the defect of the

were treated last year were used only for irrigation, and the area is likely to extend

The next few months are fairly favourable. The tank is moreover the only potential source of water supply for the Municipal town of Nagpur.

Tel Canal Tank - The subject was before Government on a long report by Undersigned who quite recently visited the work. It is a mistake to say that the Department are "water

will be necessary.

Fault can be suspected, by simple measurements, but to find a course would require experience by officers of the Survey Branch who are trained for — surveying work, depending often the task for their depth by.

(Sd.) H. G. Wilcox
Dr. Surv. C. E.
Ag. Superintending Engineer
A.D.

No. 337 of 1890
Revenue Department
Submitted to Government.

No. 3412 of 1890

From,

J. F. Fleet Esquire I.C.S.
Collector & Magistrate

To,

The Commissioner
Southern Division.

Bijapur Collector's Office
10 September 1890.

Sir,

With reference to para. 6 of my forwarding remarks, dated the 11th Ultimo, on the Administration Report of the Assistant Collector Mr. Harvey, I find that a wrong figure was referred to by me, and

that Mr. Harvey visited not
29 out 53 schools out of 96.
Instead of the words "less
than one third of the total
number is altogether indef-
-fensible," there should be
read "as fully three fourths of
the schools can be and should
be visited each year."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed't Servant

Collector.

Bijapur Collector's No 3442 of
16th September 1890

No 3375 of 1890

Revenue Department

Poona, 16th September 1890

Submitted to Government
with reference to para: 23 of this
office No 3164 of 23rd ultimo.

Commissioner S.D.

No 3629 of 1892.

From,
J. F. Fleet Esquire C. I. S.
Collector of Bijapur.

To,
The Commissioner
Southern Division.

Bijapur 23rd September 1892.

Sir,

With reference to para 14 of your No. 3164 dated the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to annex a Statement showing the amount of general inspection work done by the Collector during the last three years, and to

submit for your consideration that allowing for the fact that I lost one month of instruction time through reasons beyond my control as explained in my report, the figures for 1889-90 do not contrast unfavourably with the figures for the preceding two years.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obed.t Servant

Collector.

Table showing the amount of general inspection performed by the Collector during 1887-88 to 1889-90

Years	Collectorate Total of			Of which were visited			Accounts Examined.			Records Examined			Ryots Receipt Books Examined.		Boundary marks Examined.		
	Mamlatdars' Stations	Mahalkaris' Stations	Villages	Mamlatdars' stations.	Mahalkaris' station	Villages	Mamlatdars' stations.	Mahalkaris' station	Villages	Mamlatdars' station	Mahalkaris' station	Villages	In how many Villages	No. Numbers of Books	In how many Villages	No. Numbers of Fields.	No. Numbers of Marks.
1887-88	8	1	1176	8	1	50	7	1	39	7	1	32	15	424	13	155	1089
1888-89	8	1	1176	8	"	65	8	"	50	8	"	46	19	480	22	-	1784
1889-90	8	1	1176	7	1	50	7	1	44	7	1	44	32	617	29	316	3041

Bijapur 23rd September 1890

Collector.

691

(Letter from the Collector of Hooghly
- No. 3629 dated 23 September 1859 &
accompaniment -)

- No 3734 of 1859

Revenue Department

Fort William the 2nd October 1859

Forwarded to Government with reference to para 11 of this office - No 3164 dated 23rd August 1859.

Offg Secy

Annual Reports: Administration Reports of the Collectors of the Districts of the Southern Division for the year 1889-90.

No. 7789.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3091, dated 6th August 1890.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3096, dated 16th August 1890
Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No 3097, dated 16th August 1890.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3164, dated 23rd August 1890
Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3164, dated 23rd August 1890
Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3196, dated 25th August 1890.

} Submitting with his remarks the Annual Administration Reports of the Collectors of the Southern Divisio[illegible] their Assista[illegible] and [illegible] year 188[illegible]-90.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the Commissioner's reviews should be forwarded to all Collectors. The Governor in Council concurs for the most part in Mr. Keyser's remarks, and considers it unnecessary to review these reports again in detail.

2. It is satisfactory to find that with the exception of Kánara, in which the administration suffered in consequence of several changes in the personnel of the Collector, and Bijápur, in which, however, Mr. Fleet took charge of the Collector's office soon after the beginning of the travelling season, all the Collectors' reports in this division are submitted by officers who held charge throughout the year and have acquired a considerable knowledge of their districts.

3. On the whole it would appear that the season was good for the crops in the coast districts and moderate in the inland districts. Public health appears to have been fair except in Dhárwár and Kánara, but an epidemic of influenza prevailed throughout the division for a short period. The registration of vital statistics, though still defective in the coast districts, may be pronounced to have been on the whole satisfactorily performed in Belgaum and Dhárwár. In Bijápur the lowness of the recorded death-rate makes its accuracy exceedingly questionable. With reference to the discrepancy detected by the Commissioner in the Dhárwár Collector's report, it may be observed that the correct urban birth-rate for that district, as given in the Sanitary Commissioner's report, is 45·02 per mille instead of 23 21.

4. Except in Kolába, there was a general increase of Land Revenue—material, however, in Kánara alone, in one táluka of which survey rates were introduced The most noticeable feature of the year in connexion with Land Revenue was the extraordinary ease with which it was collected in Belgaum. In no district, however, except Kánara and Ratnágiri, was much pressure found necessary. Another marked feature in the Revenue administration of Belgaum was the very trifling extent to which the income-tax demand was reduced on appeal. There was a considerable increase of ábkári revenue in Bijápur and Ratnagiri, and a large increase in the licit consumption of spirits in Dhárwár. In the latter district the net forest revenue decreased by about 45 per cent., but there was a noticeable increase in Kánara.

5. The Governor in Council notices with satisfaction the success of the efforts to render Takávi advances popular in Bijápur and Dhárwár. Their continued popularity in Belgaum, under Mr. Muir's supervision, was to be expected. For the coast districts these advances are generally believed to be unsuitable.

6. The completion of the Khoti settlement in Ratnágiri and that of the original survey settlement in Kánara were satisfactory features of the year.

7. It is observed that a much more favourable opinion of the work of the Circle Inspectors of the Agricultural Department is entertained by the Dhárwár Collector than is expressed in the Bijápur reports. The unsatisfactory results of tests taken in the latter district appear to have already been brought to the notice of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The Governor in Council concurs in Mr. Keyser's remark in the last sentence of his review of the Bijápur report.

8. The test examination by the District Magistrate of criminal cases tried by Subordinate Magistrates was very large in the Ratnágiri and Bijapur Districts, and in these two districts as well as in Dhárwár a large test was taken by Collectors of possession suits tried by Mámlatdárs. In Kánara and Kolába the number of both these classes of cases scrutinized by the District Magistrate and Collector was [illegible] but Mr. Sinclair in Kolába had heavy original and appellate criminal work. The original cases tried by him were 22 in number; Mr. Boevey in Dhárwár tried 12, but no other District Magistrate tried more than one.

9. It is satisfactory to find that the preparation of watan registers was completed during the year under review in the Kolába and Bijapur Districts, and nearly completed in Belgaum.

10. It is observed that in the Ratnágiri District there appears to be a startling difference in the results of the Collector's examination of the appraisement registers and that of the Mámlatdárs. In nearly 80 per cent. of the cases examined the Collector found that the appraisement rules had not been obeyed. Mr. Todd should be requested to report if he has any reason to suppose that the Mámlatdars' inspections of the appraisement registers are perfunctory. Mr. Todd should also be requested to report on the statement made in the report of his Deputy, Mr. Ajgaonkar, to the effect that the khots cut down the jack fruit trees in the lands in the occupation of the tenants. Extract paragraph 14 of Mr. Ajgaonkar's report should be forwarded to the Educational Department for consideration with reference to the remarks made therein on the schooling for Kunbis' children.

11. Mr. Woodward's remarks as to the expediency of extending the telegraphic system from Kumta on the coast to Sirsi should be communicated to the Public Works Department for remarks.

12 The Sanitary Commissioner should be requested to report on the complaint made by the District Deputy Collector, Dharwár, that certain villages in the Navalgund and Ron Tálukás were not visited by the Táluka Vaccinator for more than a year.

13. The remarks made by Mr. Fairlie Muir as regards the non-removal of prickly pear on Government forest lands close to village sites should be communicated to the Conservator of Forests, S. C., who should be requested to give his attention to the matter.

14. The attention of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári should be invited to Mr. Fairlie Muir's remarks about the inefficiency of certain A'bkári Inspectors employed in the Belgaum District.

15 It is observed that in the Bijápur District the Government stallion covered only 10 mares during the year under review against 14 in the previous

year. Mr. Fleet should be requested to explain why the Government stallion has received such small patronage. If the horse-breeders in his district do not care to make use of the stallion, there are other districts where he will be welcomed.

J DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner in Sind,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Conservator of Forests, S. C. (with extract from paragraph 6 of Mr. Fairlie Muir's report),
The [illegible] Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári (with extract from paragraph 18 of Mr. Fairlie Muir's report),
The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay (with extract from paragraph 11 of Mr. Kánga's report),
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (with extract from paragraph 46 of Mr. Woodward's report),
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat (with extract paragraph 14 of Mr. Ajgaonkar's report),
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat.

With copies of the reviews by the Commissioner, S. D., of the Administration reports of the Collectors of the Southern Division and their Assistants and Deputies.

No. of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

TOTAL EXPOSURES

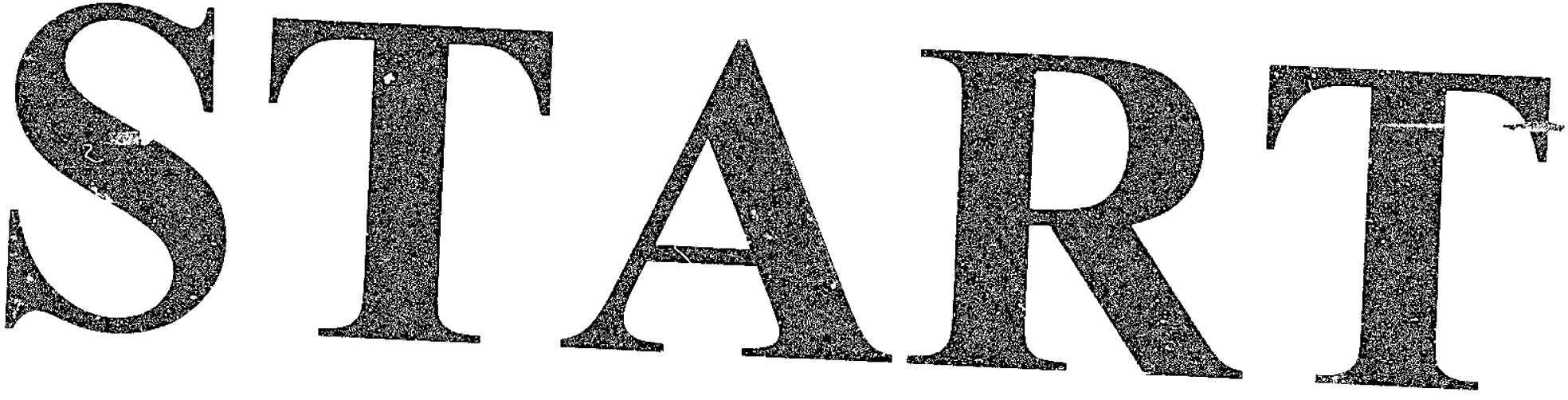
TOTAL EXPOSURES

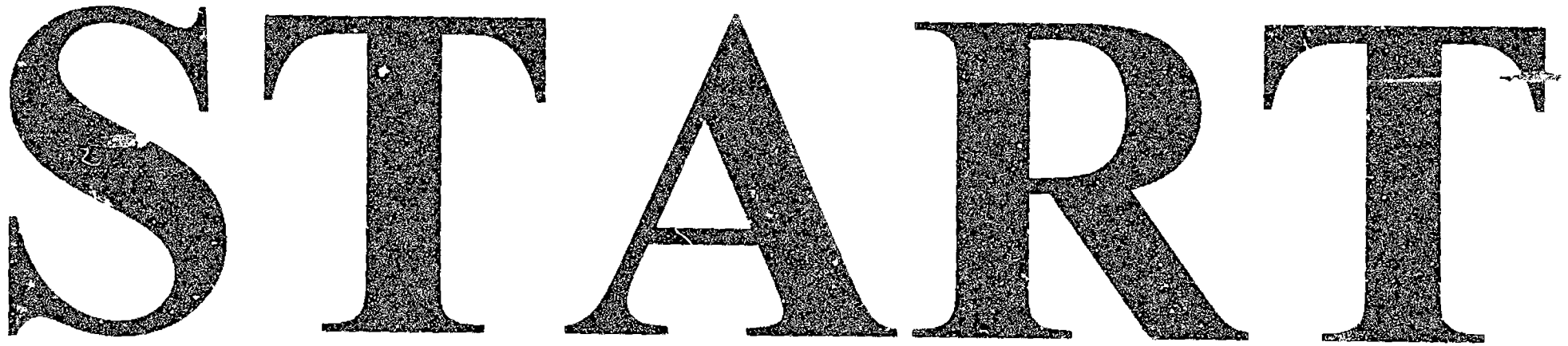
END

END

END

START


START


START

START

START

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, MUMBAI.

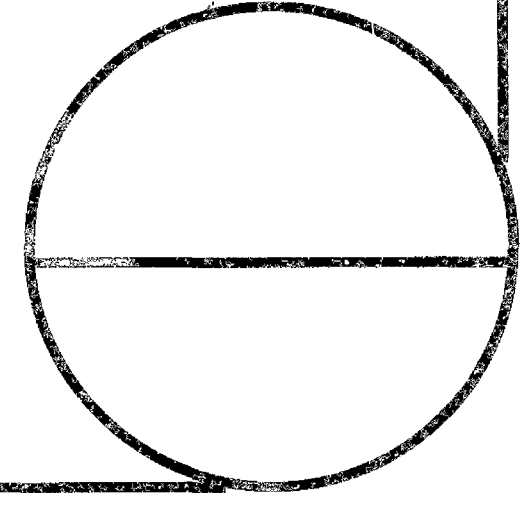
NAME OF RECORD : REVENUE DEPTT. VOL.

NO :

YEAR :

EXPOSED BY : ANIL SAWANT

DATE :



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, MUMBAI.

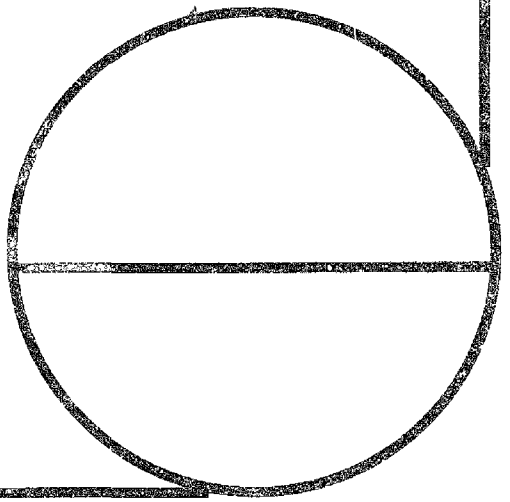
NAME OF RECORD : REVENUE DEPTT. VOL.

NO :

YEAR :

EXPOSED BY : ANIL SAWANT

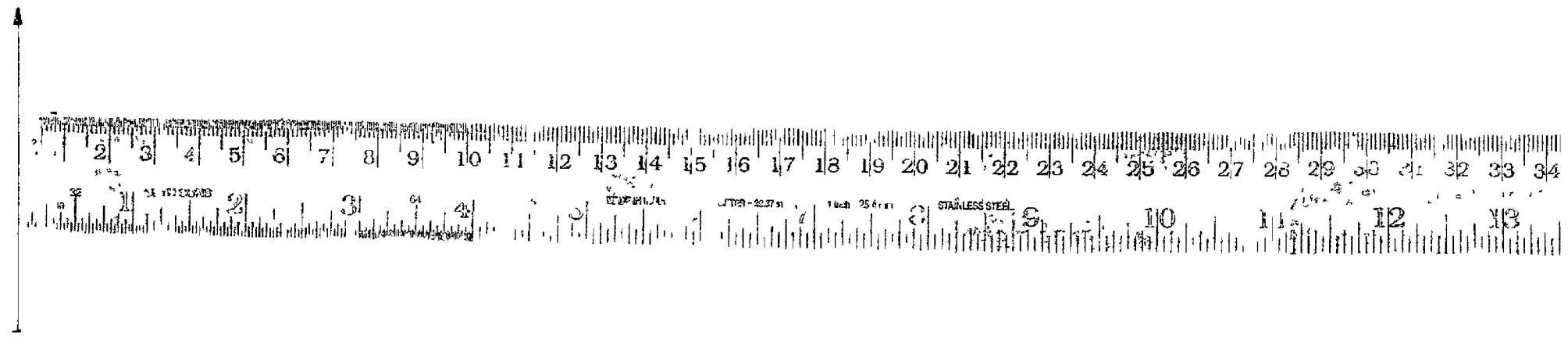
DATE :



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

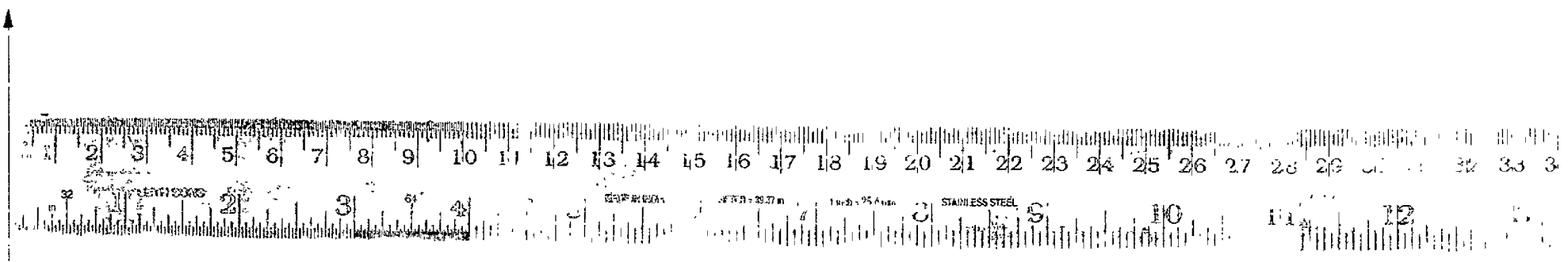

STAINLESS STEEL

STAINLESS STEEL

1890

Rec'd: [illegible]

Vol: 20


STAINLESS STEEL

From [illegible]

17
[illegible]

[illegible]

To

[illegible]
Chief Secretary to the
Government of

Camp, [illegible] 23rd

Sir,

I have the honour to
transmit the Administration
of the Collectors of Chingleput
Arcot and of their Vice
and District Deputies

2. Reports under the
have been sent to the Sup-
-ant Government Central

[illegible] you may be

[illegible] honor to be,

Your most obedient servt

[illegible]

Asst. Commissioner S.B.

Dharwar Collector's
Administration Report
for 1889-90.

Dharwar, the 1st Sept. 1890.

From,

W. H. Crawford, Esquire,
Collector, District Magistrate
and Political Agent, Dharwar.

To,

Alfred, Lyttelton Lloyd, Esquire,
Commissioner,
Dharwar Collectorate Division.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the Collectorate for the year ending July 31st, 1890.

The principal administrative details requiring notice in

connection with the annual report on this District are as under

Area in Square miles.	No. of Talukas.	No. of Petlads.	No. of Government Villages & Hamlets.	No. of Alienated Villages & hamlets.	Population by census of 1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6
4534	11	3	1455	168	882,907

(a) Of the Government villages and hamlets shown in column 4, 242 were shown as unpeopled in 1881.

(b) Of the Alienated villages and hamlets, 29 were shown as unpeopled in 1881.

(c) The population shown is exclusive of 10,648 on account of unsurveyed Gajendragad villages in Ron Taluka. For present population by annual village

village census compl. par

5 – Rural Population.

The report of the Savanu
State which constitutes only
Savanur State. | Political char
will be submitted
to Government
in the Politic
Department with this Offic
No. of August 1890.

Area in Square miles	Population by census 1881
70.	14763

Divisional Officers
and Charges

2 The Officers whose service
have been at the disposal o
the Collector during the year
are shown below:–

1 Lieut. C. P. B. Wiltshire, C. S. First
Assistant Collector.

2 Lieut. Lorabji Padamji C. S. Second
Assistant Collector.

3 Lieut. C. W. Le. Hudson, C. S. Super
-numerary Assistant Collect

from the 1st July to 25th September 1889, when he was transferred to Kanara by Government Resolution No 6692 of 9th September 1889.

Lieut R. C. Enthoven, C. S. was, under orders from Government, G. R. No 1225 of 4th February 1890, placed in charge of the Dharwar Treasury from 28th February to 10th April 1890.

5 Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Bapuji, Assist Dy Collector.

6 Lieut Rudragowda Channirgowda, District Dy Collector, from 1st July to 9th September 1889, and from 28th October to 16th November 1889.

7 Mr Ratanji Edulji Kanga was appointed to this District as District Dy Collector in

Ct.

the month of October 1889. He joined his duties on 16th November 1889, and was placed in charge of the Talukas of Sanadgudi and Ron, to which Gadag was subsequently added.

Divisional Administration Reports.

3 The Administration Reports of the Officers in charge of

Divisional Charges 1888-89	
1 Dharwar, Kubli and Kalghatgi	Mr. Wiltshire, 1st Assistant Collector.
2 Gadag Bankapur and Karajgi	Rao Saheb Coraji second Assistant Collector.
3 Ranibennur, Kod and Kangal.	Mr. Hudson, Asst. Collector.
4 Sanadgudi and Ron	District Deputy Collector.

Divisional Charges 1889-90	
1 Dharwar, Kubli, Kalghatgi and Bankapur.	Mr. Wiltshire, First Assistant Collector.
2 Ranibennur, Kod, Kangal and Karajgi	Rao Saheb Coraleji, Second Assistant Collector.
3 Sanadgudi, Ron and Gadag.	Rao Sahib Kanga, Dist. Deputy Collector.

Divisions are sent herewith together with my remarks on each of them. The Divisional Charges last year were as marginal

1

Compared with those in force under the redistribution ordered in Government Resolution No. 9345 of 16th December 1869.

II General condition & resources.

4 Season and Rainfall

The rainfall during the year under report is shown in the marginal table.

Stations where rain is registered	Rainfall. Average of preceding 5 years	Current year.
1 Dharwar	31 46	41 20
2 Gungad	35 87	36 72
3 Kubli	26 8	29 45
4 Savalgund.	29 88	27 79
5 Sargund.	28 24	23 95
6 Gadag.	26 . 32	10
7 Mundargi	19 45	27 91
8 Shiggaon	24 4	20 39
9 Kamkeeir	24 51	29 72
10 Kangal	38 65	41 60
11 Karajgi	23 85	24 52
12 Kalghatgi	34 6	42 55
13 Kod	27 19	33 52
14 Kun.	27 24	32 3

From that it will be seen that except at Savalgund Sargund and Shiggaon the total rainfall during the year under

report has been greater than
the average of the preceding
five years. It must however
be remarked that although
the total fall in these rains
has been greater than usual
yet it was not timely. Rain
having held off at the early
part of the monsoon the
sowing of Jowari, rice, and
other early crops could not
be done in time, consequently
these crops suffered con-
siderably. The late rains
which fell in September
and October, were copious
but not very timely. Some
of the principal late crops
such as cotton, and

Wheat

Irrigation the late Summer and Autumn drought yielded a good autumn. One chief effect of the late rain was that they completely put an end to the scarcity of drinking water which was very severely felt. The character of the season on the whole was good.

5. "Rural Population" | The estimated population ... according to the village returns shows an increase of 13,743 or 1·3 percent over the figures for the preceding year, as will be seen from the subjoined table. Of this population about 68 percent or roughly 7/10 were found by the census of 1881 to be engaged directly or indirectly in the business of agriculture. It may be assumed, for general statistical purposes until the results of the new census are known, that this proportion still substantially holds good.

June 1889.	June 1890.	1888-89. Births.	1888-89. Deaths.	1889-90. Births.	1889-90. Deaths.
017,883	10,31,626	42049	35246	38690	0[illegible]AD

Diarrhœa among the urban and rural population of this District for 1887, 1888, and 1889 is as follows:-

		Population of 1881	1887.	1888.	1889.
Diarrhœa	Urban	91,071	41·60	45·93	2·21
	Rural	79,836	48·85	52·48	48·86

These figures seem generally to support the Sanitary Commissioner's opinion that the registration of births is carefully attended to in this District, but I cannot understand the Urban Birth rate for 1889. Special attention has been paid by me to this subject while on inspection duty, and the importance

attach.

attached to it by Government seems to be fully realised throughout the district. The town of Dharwar showed in 1888 a recorded birth rate of 49.21 per 1000, as compared with 47.7 in 1889. The towns of Hubli, Ranibennur, and Gadag-Bettigeri also show birth rates from 36 to 40 per mille, pointing to special care and supervision in the work of Registration in those Municipal towns.

The death rate in Dharwar District for the last 3 years is as follows:-

Population by Census of 1881.	1887		1888.		1889.	
	No. of deaths	Ratio per 1000 of population	No. of deaths.	Ratio per 1000 of population	No. of deaths.	Ratio per 1000 of population
882907	24,835	28.12	30,886	34.98	34,838	39.46

It compared with other Collectorates in the Presidency the Dharwar Collectorate stood 4th in 1888 and 1st in 1889: in Belgaum standing 2nd with - 29,000 deaths and a death rate of 33.57 per mille only. As noticed in the Resolution on the last Annual Report of this District-Government Resolution No 9,324 of 10th December 1889,- this abnormally high death rate is probably due as much to misproned registration as to any exceptional increase of mortality, though the year was undoubtedly an unhealthy one.

It is, however, a fact deserving special notice that Dharwar Taluka and its Petha Inugas had in 1888

an abnormal mortality are 46.50 per 1000, while a number of Talukas of the District have only from 30 to 37 per 1000. This remarkable mortality is to have been caused principally by fever, and special attention has, in consequence, been paid during the year under report to the subject of water supply, which is believed to be partially responsible for some part at least of the abnormal sickness and mortality that prevailed in that Taluka

Public Health. The general state of public health throughout the District can be inferred from the following concise summary of facts relative to mortality, sickness, and prevailing diseases during the year under report.

In the Dharwar Collectorate the highest mortality occurred in the Hubli and Kod sub-divisions with unconnected general death rates of 44.67 and 44.77 per 1000 respectively. They are closely followed by Dharwar 41.82, Bankapur 43.19 and Gadag 41.89 per 1000. Navalgund subdivision situated in the eastern plains shows the lowest death rate 35.81 per 1000.

The general death ratio of all subdivisions is

excessive

excessive and in

Gad the influence of

Cholera epidemic is manifest

This is especially known in

Gadag where 896 deaths occur

giving a death ratio of 15.75

per 1000. In Hubli 600 means

[redacted] per 1000 nearly & vide

the general Saluka death rate

In the Town Circles the ratio

are as in the subdivisions

excessive. The Dharwar Town

Circle stands highest with a

death rate of 37.73 per 1000

as against 38.76 in 1888. The

Hubli both Cholera and small

-pox were prevalent; and raise

the death rate by 4.25 per 1000.

In Gadag-Bettigeri 6.47 per

1000 of the death were due to

Cholera. In the general death

o 7

rate of the Whole District, 39.46 per 1000. 3.09 were due to the infectious diseases - small-pox and cholera

The general death rate (uncorrected) for the whole collectorate was 39.46 per 1000 as against 34.98 per 1000 last year, and a mean of 27.71 for the decennial 1879-88.

Small-pox was prevalent in most talukas, and only altogether absent in one viz: Mudh. All the town circles recorded cases, the disease being epidemic in Mudh Town. (113 deaths). The Bankapur and Kalghatgi subdivisions registered the greatest number of deaths viz 125 and 103 respectively. In the Whole District there were 735 deaths as against

In the whole District 1865 deaths were registered as due to "fevers", giving a death rate of 21.42 per 1000 as against 17.49 per 1000 last year. The highest death rate occurred in Bankapur (26.90) Kolibem on the Kanara Forests; and the lowest in Karwar 16.82 per 1000.

Cholera was epidemic almost throughout the whole District; 2734 deaths were recorded as against 1850 in 1888, and a mean of 704 for the decennial 1879-88. The greatest mortality (896) occurred in the Gadag Taluka including

(230; Hirur 353) Bankapur (233) and Ron (192) Talukas, are more severely affected. In the town circles three out of four were attacked. In Gadag-Betigeri the disease was severe with 110 deaths, adding 6.47 to the total death rate (27.53) of the towns.

Sanitation.

Vaccination continues to make satisfactory progress in Dharwar District. The latest returns available show that during the year under report 31,798 primary vaccinations were performed against a quinquennial average of 29,327. The average annual number of deaths from small

The total number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1000 of population was 34.38. The Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, states that animal vaccination seems to be much appreciated by the inhabitants, and many people who formerly had the objections to have their children vaccinated now gladly avail themselves of it.

All the Municipalities marginally noted entertain permanent establishments on a large or smaller scale for conservancy and sanitation within municipal

1 Dharwar
2 Hubli
3 Gadag-Bettigeri
4 Navalgund
5 Kargund
6 Kundgol
7 Byadgi
8 Haveri

in Petlur Jinnidargi. The Dharwar (230) Hubli (363) Kundgol (233) and Ron (192) Talukas,— all were severely affected. In the Town Circles three out of four were attacked. In Gadag-Betigeri the disease was severe with 110 deaths, ... causing 6.47 to the total death rate (27.53) of the towns.

Sanitation.

Vaccination continues to make satisfactory progress in Dharwar District. The latest returns available show that during the year under report 31,798 primary vaccinations were performed against a quinquennial average of 29,327. The average annual number of deaths from small

-pox in the District was 2.4, giving a ratio per 1000 of 0.0.2. The total number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1000 of population is 21.38. The Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, states that animal vaccine seems to be much appreciated by the inhabitants, and many people who formerly had strong objections to have their children vaccinated now gladly avail themselves of it.

All the Municipalities marginally noted entertain permanent establishments on a large or smaller scale for conservancy and sanitation within municipal

1 Dharwar
2 Hubli
3 Gadag-Betigeri
4 Navalgund
5 Kargund
6 Kundgol
7 Byadgi
8 Kalgatgi

visited and the sanitary arrange-
ments in each place have been
carefully inspected and re-
ported on both by the Civil
Surgeon and the Dy Sanitary
Commissioner during the
year.

[redacted] condition
of the 3 first named towns
was condemned by the Sani-
-tary Commissioner in the
General Report for 1888. During
the year under report very little
improvement has, I fear,
been effected. Dr Mc Conaghy,
Civil Surgeon and President
Dharwar Municipality has
reported for 1889 "the general
sanitary condition of the
town is unsatisfactory. It is
believed no marked improvement

in this respect will be of a
useful character are compelled
to discontinue the use of
pit privies. The staff of sweeper
entertained appears sufficient
but stricter supervision is
necessary."

In the 3 larger and
important Municipalities
the Committees show little
disposition to undertake any
sanitary improvements that
cost much money, while the
smaller Municipal
already so overburdened as
to have no means of under-
-taking any but the simplest
and least costly works. The only
important new sanitary work
in the District is the scheme
for the supply of water to

~~Dispensaries~~ The following table shows the working of the Dharwar Dispensaries during the year as compared with the two previous years:-

Year	Hubli		Gadag		Kaveri		Naval-gund		Rani-bennur	
	In door patients.	Out door.	In door patients.	Out door.	In door patients.	Out door.	In door patients.	Out door.	In door patients.	Out door.
1887-88	121	16830	66	15551	50	5702	16	2540	1	939
1888-89	85	16041	44	9369	47	5380	16	3003	6	3833
1889-90	90	16535	93	9624	60	4610	12	2966	7	4027

All of these dispensaries were as usual visited during the year by the District Agent and were formally inspected by the Civil Surgeon, and by Sanitary Commissioner. The Inspection Reports of the local Sanitary Authorities show that all of these 5 Dispensaries are in good working order and are fully appreciated by the classes that resort to them. The Public Dispensary under Assistant Surgeon [illegible] continues to be very popular as shown by the increased attendance, and is much used by all classes. ~~Throughout the year~~ Much correspondence took place during the year regarding

[illegible] for the new
Dispensary for which 30,000
rupees also has been provided.
The question is not yet settled.
The hospital stoppage rules
continue to be worked at Hubli
with success, clearly proving
that where these rules are
worked with tact by a Medi-
-cal Officer in whom general
confidence is placed, they
have little effect in dimi-
-nishing the general attendance.
This has also been the experi-
-ence at the Civil Hospital
in Dharwar, where the outdoor
patients have increased from
7,726 in 1888 to 10,110 in 1889
notwithstanding the stoppage
system.

Assistant Surgeon,
Canara

Abdul Hakim was in charge of this Dispensary during the year, and the figures show an increased attendance both of outdoor and indoor patients as compared with the previous year. The sanitary condition of the town continues to be unsatisfactory. Want of public latrines, pit privies, deficient number of scavengers, and defective drainage are noted as the principal defects. All of these causes have been frequently pointed out, but the Municipality has so far been unable to cope with them.

The three remaining Dispensaries are all small and require no detailed notice. The

working satisfactory. The Vaccinator & Assistant supervised with success the sanitary arrangements for the neighbouring fair at Gyanmir. No epidemic disease occurred though 153,700 persons are reported to have been present.- No 338 of 24th April 1890. Police Superintendent to Collector. At Ramkanir the building of a new dispensary building is still delayed for want of the sanctioned plans. See Commissioner's No 2090 of 9th June 1890.

The question of providing a new dispensary at Nirekerir in Kod Saluka engaged

very attention while on tour
his place is annually deci-
-mated by fever, and on
account of its notorious
unhealthiness is regarded
with fear by all Government
servants of the District
Rai ~~Lokenath~~ Kanai
Saraph Khan, Mainlalda-
died there of fever in the
month of February last.

7. Agricultural Stock.

Agricultural stock showed an increase under all heads except one, as will be seen from the following summary. Details are given in Appendix B. which has been prepared from the latest figures furnished by the Director of Agriculture.

Year.	Cattle	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep and goats.	Cart.
887-88	634731	5491	226681	45663
888-89	647449	5431	234718	46988
Increase	12718	"	8037	1325
Decrease	"	60	"	"

The figures furnished in previous reports were prepared by the Tahsildars from Taluka Form No 34. These figures differ materially from the figures furnished by the Director of Agriculture, which having been checked in this District by the District and Circle Inspectors are probably more correct.

The figures of Agricultural Stock for the whole Presidency are annually reviewed and criticised by the Agricultural

Department, and there is still
of special importance to record
regarding this District in
particular. The figures as they
stand show no abnormal vari
-ations, and exhibit a sub-
-stantial increase under all
the important heads. This was
to be expected as fodder was
fairly plentiful, and there was
an absence of severe disease.
This District, moreover, has a
distinct advantage in possess
-ing a special staff which
is available to check the figures
The more accurate the annual
enumeration becomes the greater
will be at first the apparent
increase of Agricultural Stock
as compared with previous
years Reasonable deductions
being

allowance made for the abnormal character of the increase during these years this cause the figures furnished are not entirely satisfactory. They show a steady and substantial increase corresponding to the ~~increase~~ of cultivation and to the normal increase of the cultivating class which constitutes as above shown-paras. something like 7/10 of the whole population of the District. The decrease under the head of Horses is attributed to the opening of the Railway and consequent diminution of horse and carriage traffic on roads.

Cattle Disease Cattle disease was reported during the year in the S.E.D.

1 Dharwar 2 Ratnagiri

Talukas respectively named. Special reports were also submitted on the subject by the Circle Inspectors & the Agricultural Director, who summarises the results in his annual report for the year ending 31st October 1890. Sixty-one copies of the new Cattle Disease Primer were recently circulated to the Circle Inspectors for their guidance. No reports have yet been received from them regarding the mode of applying the remedies prescribed or the results obtained, but the circulation of the Primer will undoubtedly be beneficial and will stimulate increased interest in the rational treatment of cattle disease which

situated in Kalghatgi, Gadag, Ranibennur, Dharwar, Karajgi, Kod, Bankapur, and Hangal Talukas, in each of which there are grazing tracts from 20,000 to 50,000 acres in extent. Of this uncultivated area 2,75,802 acres have been permanently reserved for forest while 2,09,261 acres are for other causes not available for cultivation. These figures show that the Dharwar District

so likely always to hold a
important place in connec
with grazing and the fodder
industry.

Pastoral Industry. The following
figures relating
to sheep and goats show a
small increase over the
number recorded for 1882-83
viz: 2,31,125 See Dharwar Gazetteer Pg 3

Year	Sheep.	Goats.	Total
1887-88	1,23,149.	1,03,532.	2,26,681.
1888-89	1,32,632.	1,02,086.	2,34,718

The District Agricultural Inspector
reports that the number of
sheep is year by year on the
increase, but that goats show
a slight decrease. The Agri-
cultural Department considers
that this decrease of goats
is

to partially due to Forest Regulations and Restrictions in Jagir and partially to unfavourable seasons. I think that the Cattle assigned are probable and that the number of goats in this District is likely still further to decrease in future.

8. Price of Labour. The average price of labour and the rate of hire for carts and Pack Bullocks during the year are shown in the following table:-

Year.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Unskilled.	Cart hire per diem.	Pack Bullocks per diem.
	Rs As	Rs As	Rs As	Rs As
1888-89	" 12	" 4	1 "	" 8
1889-90	From 12 Annas to 1 Rupee	From 3 Annas to 6 Annas	1 "	" 8

The chief factor affecting the

local price of labour both skilled and unskilled has of course been the construction of the S. M. Railway. In Dharwar District generally skilled labour is poor and rare. Except in the towns of Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag, few carpenters & blacksmiths can do any work more difficult or delicate than shoeing and mending rough tools, and the number of skilled masons is very small. Most of the local masons are blacksmiths come from Bombay Kattara and Kolhapur and carpenters from Poona, Kanara-wadi and Goa. The S. M. Railway Company have employed skilled labourers from Hubli and distant parts of the Presidency.

The local prices of

upheld by the general state
of the ground and by the condition
of the chief thoroughfares to
the coast and trading centres,
viz: the road to Belgaum,
Vingorla, Marmagoa, Karwar,
and Koompta, Bijapur, Bellary
and Mysore All of these im-
portant lines are kept in
good order, and carry a heavy
traffic, much of which passes
through this district.

The S. M. Spinning and
Weaving Company Limited
opened a mill in Hubli in 1883.
It now employs 521 men, 202 women,
and 18 children.

There are Cotton Presses
and Cotton Weaving Establishments

At Hubli 6, Gadag 3, Ranna Taluka Hubli 1, Kallyal Taluka Ran 4, Arlikatti Taluka Hubli 1, and Gergupi Taluka Hubli 1. (See list of large Industries submitted with this Office No 118 of 27th March 1890.)

The ginning of American cotton by means of locally constructed saw gins, still gives much employment, and all of these local industries combined provide at certain seasons of the year much additional occupation for the labouring classes of the District.

The opening of the S.M. Railway has given what might be expected an enormous stimulus to production of

P.T.O.

all round. The wages of skilled labour in the towns and of unskilled labour on the Railway and at all the chief centres of industry has markedly risen. The only local industry which has much suffered is that of pack bullocks, but the large amount of cheap grazing available in Dharwar and Kanara has much mitigated the inevitable loss incurred by the substitution of the Railway for the carts and pack bullocks which formerly carried all the traffic of this District. Of the whole population it is estimated that about 7/10 are employed directly or indirectly in the occupations of agriculture. The financial effects of Railway

Construction in stimulating local agriculture and all agricultural produce is already very marked throughout the whole Dharwar District. The value of land has much risen especially near the chief Railway Stations.

9. Prices of Produce. The prices of produce compared with those ruling on a similar date last year are shown in the following table:-

Articles.	Articles per Rupee in Standard Seers.			
	On 31st March 1889.		On 31st March 1890.	
Wheat	17	13	17	8
Dooral	11	2	10	36
Rice (common)	13	64	13	14
Jowari	19	10	23	3
Cotton (cleaned)	2	16	2	28

NB The Standard Seer in this District is equal to 80 rounds Avoirdupois. The Seer equals No. 2

will be seen that there has not been any appreciable variation in the prices of the principal food grains of this District except Jowari. The Cheapness of Jowari is due to the good outturn which that crop yielded during the year under report. The construction of the S. M. Railway has, in this District as elsewhere, tended to equalise prices, and in ordinary years little variation may in future be expected.

of attention to this subject during the year, and suggested by Government consulted Lt. Lewin on the subject. G. R. No. 9324 of 10th December, 1889 – para 4. The Mamlatdars and Divisional Officers were directed by Circular to pay special attention to this subject and

Lt. Wiltshire, 1st Assistant Collr.			applications
Dharwar	Rs	1900	
Hubli	"	400	for advances
Kalghatgi	"	600	
Bankapur	"	400	as mentioned
		3,300	
Lt. Loraljí, 2d Assistant Collr.			noted here
Ramdurg	Rs	20,000	been re-
Karajgi	"	2250	
Kangal	"	400	-ceived
Kod	"	1000	during
		23,650	
Lt. Kanga, Dist. Dy. Collr.			the year.
Savalgund	Rs	3000	By G. R.
Gadag	"	5000	
Ron	"	4,000	No. 108

Rs. 10,000 was placed at my disposal for distribution. Of this amount Rs. 2,870 were spent before 31st March 1890, and the balance Rs. 7,500 was allotted to Karajgi Taluka for distribution. The unspent money allowed to lapse owing to the necessary enquiries not being completed.

From the figures above given it will be seen that there is abundant demand for these advances in this District, and it is hoped that during the current year 1890-91 some means will be found to provide for this District a substantial portion at least of the total amount required. I feel satisfied from the experience

experience already acquired that the amount of these advances in any year substantially depends on the amount of interest taken by the Mamlatdars and Divisional Officers. Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal Deval of Ranibennur has, in my opinion, shown much intelligent interest in this important subject, and deserves commendation. Application for the amount of Rs 20,000 in one Taluka alone shows what may be expected in others if similar pains were taken to explain the objects and advantages of the Act.

District are 10 in number. Hubli Dharwar, Annalgund, Gadag and Ranibennur have each a considerable Wholesale as well as retail trade. Amargundargi in Gadag, Byadgi in Ranibennur, Hubli in Hangal, Haveri in Karajgi, Dharwar in Bankapur, and Annalgund in Annalgund are the principal Pakanuti or Wholesale trade centres with little or no retail trade.

The construction of the G. I. P. Railway has much affected the relative importance of these places as centres of trade, all the towns situated on or near the line

of Railway being largely
-fitted. While those lying at
distance like Kundargi, Nargu
and Dhunchi have lost part
of their trade, and seem to
be declining in future.

The importance of Kusti
Dharwar, and Gadag as
trading centres has been
increased with the advent
of the Railway, and the numbe
of new Cotton Pressing Mills
and Companies recently
started at those places (se
para 8 above) furnish the
proof of great industrial
activity. Under the present
conditions, Kusti seems in
fact destined to maintain the
commercial preeminence in
the Southern Maratha Country

which have enjoyed for many
years past. Besides the Presses
and mills which are spring-
ing up in and around
Hubli, the Municipality
are constructing a Cotton
and Grain Market which
is expected to attract
dealers from all around.

Messrs Ralli Company of
Bombay have recently intimated
to me their intention of erecting
a Cotton Press. The completion
of the Hubli water supply
seems further likely to affect
most beneficially the interests
of this important town, which
is an important junction
station and the head quarters
of the S. M. Railway works

must

Gadag has the advantage of an excellent climate, and being also a junction station from Bijapur and Bellary is an important trade centre with every prospect of development, more especially as it is the centre of the local cotton trade.

There is at present a very keen competition between the Railway and the local carriers. Trade has not yet settled down into the new channels, and the large traffic to the coast by all the chief lines of road - 1. Hubli via Belgaum to Vingorla, 2. Hubli via Gellapur to Karwar

and Ankola, Hubli via Sirsi to Kumpta shows that a keen struggle is going on between the competing lines of communication. The generally good state of the chief roads both in Dharwar Belgaum and Kanara is calculated to increase this competition.

The Dharwar toll receipts for the past 5 years are as follows:-

1886-87	=	Rs 61,710.
1887-88	"	63,684.
1888-89	"	65,822
1889-90	"	58,827
1890-91	"	54,750.

The main roads leading to the coast like Dharwar to Kalyal, Hubli to Kumar, Sadas to Sirsi and Koompta &c- all show

while the toll receipts on the main lines competing directly with the Railway show, as might be expected, a considerable falling off. The figures shown clearly suggest a very large and important local traffic.

Fairs

The three principal fairs of the district Yamnúr near Savadgunda Gudgudda púr near Ranibenn and Hulgúr in Banswapur are no longer of much commercial importance. They are all at some distance from the line of Railway, and have lost much of the trade importance which they used to possess. Yamnúr is still annually

12. General Condition of the people

Mr. Spence's report and accompaniments, No. 1791 of 9th May 1888, on the "economic condition of the people" will for some time become supply the most detailed information available on this important subject. The general conclusion arrived at was summed up in the annual Dhamrar Administration Report of the year 1887-88, and was on the whole distinctly favourable. The chief difficulty that

always suggest itself
in connection with this
subject is the want of some
recognized standard of com-
-parison. Every collector
will naturally be inclined
to contrast the conditions
of his own District with the
conditions of some other
District or province with
which he is most familiar
and I presume that the
standard applied by Mr. Glen
was the province of Gujerat
where his experience, like my
own, chiefly lies.

Tried by this local and
perhaps imperfect standard
the general condition of the
Dharwar District shows in

my

very physical great advantage.
The material condition of the
Southern Maratha peasantry
strikes one as distinctly superior
to that of Gujerat. Their debts
are far more moderate. They
pay the Government dues in
ordinary years without any
pressure, and there are the
most visible signs in the
villages of material comfort
and well being.

This is, I am glad to say,
the substance of nearly all
the special reports received
from the Mamlatdars, and
all of them are unanimous
in ascribing great importance
to the effect of the new Railway
which has galvanised the whole

Country

country without life, which has experienced, it is hoped, for ever the famine spectre of 1877. Rao Saheb Raghavendra of Ron remarks "the famine of 1876-77 had its lessons and warnings to the Rajah. It had educated him into a sense "of the foolishness of running "into debt, and has further "taught him to be more care- "-ful and frugal in his mode "of life than he was before."

The testimony from a thoughtful and intelligent native official stands one as worthy of reproduction. Rao Saheb Venkārāo of Hubli has many interesting remarks on the extraordinary stimulus

& trade which the Railway has given to that town and Salicha. Five Cotton Presses, One Spinning Mill, eight steam Gins in Kubli town and six Steam Gins in neighbouring villages provide abundance of labour All of them except three were established after the introduction of the Railway. And there are many signs that Kubli has a great Commercial future before it.

Several of the Mamlatdars allude to marriage expenses and purchase of bullocks as the two chief causes of agricultural debt in this District. The first cause can apparently only be dealt with on lines similar to those

adopted in Gujerath under native initiative for the Patidar. The second cause of debt can in my opinion be much relieved by a proper use of the Takkavi rules discussed in para 10 of this report.

On the whole the account which I am able to give of the general condition of the people in Dharwar is for the each year thoroughly satisfactory and so long as we are blessed with reasonable rain and good harvests, Dharwar will continue to maintain its present satisfactory position amongst all the Districts of the Southern Division.

III. Revenue

(a). Ordinary Administration

13. Jamabandi Settlement

The Jamabandi settlement was effected before March 15th in all Talukas of this District in accordance with the standing orders. Those settled by the Collector personally together with the date of settlement are given below:-

Talukas.	Date of commencement of settlement.	Date of completion of settlement.
Dharwar	9th October 1889.	31st October 1889.
Hangal	31st December 1889.	13th January 1890.
Kalghatgi	3rd February 1890.	19th February 1890.

These Talukas were selected according to the established rotation in this District whereby effect is given to the standing

order that the whole collection shall feed under the immediate supervision of the Collector once in four years

For the purposes of this Jamabandi Settlement the accounts and records were examined in the following number of villages in each Taluka:-

Taluka.	No. of villages	Remarks.
1. Dharwar including Mugad Petha.....	173	The Settlement was made in accordance with the standing orders at not less than 3 places in each Taluka.
2. Kangal	174	
3. Kalghatgi	131	

This examination is exclusive of the examination recorded in the General Inspection Statement - Para 24

of the Talukas mentioned
in the last paragraph, and
those of the rest of the Talukas
of the District are shown
in the following table.
Items arising subsequent
to the preparation of the
Village Statements have
not been included.

Year	Land Revenue. Remissions	Alienations	Collections	Local Fund Remissions	Collections	Cesses Remissions	Collections	Total. Remissions	Collections	Remarks
1888-89			52,084 4 5		2,47,515 2 13 2		18501 1 5 4	98	2660 16 5 6 . 2	
1889-90			52,047 0 11 7		2476887 5		1850899 4		2661976 . 9 9	
Increase					1734 3 3		7710		1811 3 7	
Decrease			373 9 7					98		

N.B. The information on this head is given for the District instead of by Talukas - vide G. R. No. 8243, dated 10th December 1888; Rev. Dept. on Broach Administration Report for 1887-88.

From the above table it will be seen that no remissions were granted at the time of Jamabandi and that there was a decrease under the head "Alienations" and an increase under that of "Revenue for collection".

The decrease of Rs 373-9-7 under "Alienations" is due to the following causes:-

Decrease --

117-2-0 Lands taken up for tanks, roads, village site, and khoorum quarry and also for Railway and burial purposes.

286-4-0 Corrections of mistakes in Jodidar Patraks and settlement --

	Judi leviable from 65 Patils and Kulkarnis of 3 villages in Taa. Salsa.
90-12-0	Inam lands resumed
24-12-0	Introduction of original Revenue settlement in the [redacted] of Yaregatti in Karajgi Salsa.
25-6-7	Other causes.
544-4-7	Total.
	Increase
137-1-0	Decrease in the assessed amount of Judi and consequent increase in the balance with the aliener due to the revision of Judidar Patraks. Grant of new Inam

The increase of Rs 1734-3-3 under Land Revenue for its collection is due mainly to the following causes:-

2229-6-0 Assessment on land taken up for cultivation minus assessment on land resumed.

41-0-0 Inam lands resumed

286-4-0 Corrections of mistakes in Inadiar (Patrak) and settlement of Inds leviable from Patels and Kulkarni.

of three villages viz

Ron Saluka,

25-56-10-4 Patal

Against this amount had to be set off a decrease of Rs 822-6-9 on account of (1) Rs 114-14-4 Miscellaneous Land Revenue (2) Rs 279-6-3 other cause and (3) Rs 426-2-2 the assessment on rann kept apart for burial purposes and taken up for tanks roads, village site and the Railway &c. Thus the net increase is Rs. 1734-3-3

realisation up to June 30th of the Land Revenue of the District, not including the revenue assigned to Local Funds or credited to the Public Works Department is shown in the following table:-

Demand.	Collections up to 31st March 1890.	Balance on 1st April 1890.	Collections from 1st April to 30th June 1890.	Balance.
2,49,094	10,11,17,770	7,70,753	3,77,007	17,121.68

The figures entered in red ink show the sums remitted and include Rs 806-3-11 on account

account of remissions granted in the Kharwar Taluka as per Gr. R. No 2713 dated 1st May 1888. Revenue Department.

It will be seen that out of the total demand of Rs 24,909-4-10-11, a sum of Rs 121-6-8 remained to be collected on 30th June 1888 of this sum Rs. 64 were expected to be collected in full, leaving the small balance of Rs 57-6-8, outstanding at the end of the year. The sum is moreover not really out-standing but has to be written off on the correction of Akarbands. It is made

assessment on land taken up for the Railway in the Dharwar Kanisheur and Kushi Parish on account of assessment on land taken up for the village site in the Hangal Taluka.

57-6-8 - Total -

This final result of the District Land Revenue Administration of the year will, I trust, be considered by you as highly satisfactory.

16. Collections of Land Revenue per former years

are as follows. The table shows the balances of Land Revenue and Local Funds outstanding on account of the former years noted, viz:- 1882-83 to 1888-89, and the collections and remissions of those years:-

Kaweah Revenue

Year.	Balance due 1st July 1889.	Collections up to 30th June 1890.	Balance due 1st July 1890.	Collections up to 30th June 1890.	Balance due 1st July 1890.	Collections up to 30th June 1890.	Balance due 1st July 1890.	Collections up to 30th June 1890.	Balance due 1st July 1890.
1882-83	400 15 1	139 7 -	261 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	261 14 6	- - -	261 14 6
1883-84	966 6 1	42 9 8	923 12 3	4 12 -	- - -	- - -	927 24 3	- - -	927 24 3
1884-85	583 10 10	8 14 7	574 12 3	4 13 3	- - -	- - -	579 9 6	- - -	579 9 6
1885-86	657 7 1	8 6 5	577 - 8	12 4 -	- - -	- - -	584 12 8	- - -	584 12 8
1886-87	703 2 -	9 1 10	622 - 2	15 7 3	- - -	- - -	637 15 5	- - -	637 15 5
1887-88	358 11 6	7 14 9	278 12 9	12 5 6	- - -	- - -	291 - 3	- - -	291 - 3
1888-89	283 2 5	- - -	211 2 5	13 7 -	- - -	- - -	224 9 5	- - -	224 9 5
Total	3953 7 -	216 - -	3449 7 -	63 1 -	- - -	- - -	3512 8 -	18 - -	3494 8 -

The reasons for the sum of £ 3494-8-- remaining outstanding are as follows—

Rs. 1,89-8-6 On account of alien-
ment on land taken
up for the Railway and
Karadur Sakha in the
Dharwar taluka. The
amount had to be
written off on correction
of Kharbands.

" 2685-0-3 On account of alien-
-ment on land taken
up for the Railway in
the Dharwar taluka and
Ranibennur Talukas.
The amount had to
be written off on re-
correction of Kharbands

" 316-12-3 On account of Land
Revenue due from Ga-
-patrao Digrajkar, whose
lands were taken up
for forest reserves in
Kalkoti and Devga
in Dharwar Taluk

were subsequently
given back. This amount
was to be collected
by instalments. The
instalment due in
the year under report
has been collected
and credited into the
Treasury.
On account of land
taken up for a village
site in Mangal Taluka
to be written off on
correction of Kharband.

3494-8-a — Total

Name of Village	No. of Houses	Name of Village	No. of Houses	Remarks
Dhemse	1	Mallikote	572	
Hangal	1	Kaagunte	63	
	2	Kittagunte	46	
Karajgi	1	Hatakini Hanumanthanna Hiriyanna	151	
Malgatti	1	Savalgatti	0	
	2	Hatakini Shivalingappa Chinnappa	167	

Revenue Table of Land. Confiscations

Name of Village	No. of Houses	No. of Cows	No. of Buffaloes	No. of Bullocks	No. of Calves	No. of Sheep & Goats	No. of Asses	No. of Carts	No. of Ploughs	No. of Harrows	No. of Carts	No. of Ploughs	No. of Harrows	Remarks
Dhemse	572	23	27	1	✱	38	2	576	6	"	"	"	"	✱ Note Lands and Houses are Hospital Property
Hangal	63	9	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	46	6	42	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Karajgi	151	3	196	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Malgatti	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	167	4	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

Name of Village	No. of Houses	No. of Cows	No. of Buffaloes	No. of Bullocks	No. of Calves	No. of Sheep & Goats	No. of Asses	No. of Carts	No. of Ploughs	No. of Harrows	No. of Carts	No. of Ploughs	No. of Harrows	Remarks
Dhemse	572	23	27	1	✱	38	2	576	6	"	"	"	"	✱ Note Lands and Houses are Hospital Property
Hangal	63	9	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	46	6	42	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Karajgi	151	3	196	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Malgatti	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	167	4	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

from the above table it would be seen that there is an increase of 4 in the cases of distraint and a decrease of one those of sale of land. There were no cases of ~~XX~~ confinement of defaulters. His return, in my opinion, clearly shows that the Land Revenue was paid in Dharwar without any pressure. He fact speaks highly for the general condition of the peasantry, and the lightness of the assessment which the introduction of the Railway had made much easier to pay.

18. Akkari. The country spirit farm of the Dharwar District was resold on the still head duty central distillery and minimum guaranteed revenue system for a period of 3 years commencing from 1st August 1887 the contract therefore expires on 31st July 1890. The annual revenue guarantee for the current farm is Rs 3,25,000 as compared with Rs 2,49,000 for the previous farm. The Dharwar farm also includes the Supa Taluka of the Kanara District the annual minimum revenue guaranteed for which is Rs 3000 as compared with Rs 18,000 guaranteed for the previous farm. The quantities of

Sketch of each strength sold and the amount of duty realised in each of the last two years — 1887-88, 1888-89 — are shown below:—

Item	1887-88. Gallons	1887-88. Duty	1888-89. Gallons	1888-89. Duty
Spirit of strength 25° U.P.	46,693	1,40,080	70,098	2,10,294
Do 40° U.P.	60,793	1,45,651	38,997	93,431
Total converted to 25° U.P.	95,327	2,85,731	101,296	3,03,725
Sirsi Taluka of Kanara District.				
Spirit of strength 25° U.P.	8,911	26,734	9,000	27,000
Do 40° U.P.	802	1,921	300	719
Total converted to 25° U.P.	9,552	28,625	9,240	27,719
Deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue — payable by the former	—	40,614	—	25,556
Total	104,876	3,56,000	110,536	3,53,000

— the quantities of spirit converted to strength 25° U.P. which were actually sold in each Taluka of the Dharwar District in each of the last 2 years to-gether with the population

of each taluka, and the rate of consumption per head of population, are shown in the following statement

Taluka.	Population	1887-88. Spirit sold.	1887-88. Rate per head.	1888-89. Spirit sold.	1888-89. Rate per head.
Dharwar	111,137	17,965	7·8	20,680	8·9
Hubli	91,997	18,956	9·9	23,806	12·4
Savalgund	87,832	4,840	2·6	6,529	3·6
Ron	60,724	1,856	1·5	3,406	2·9
Gadag	100,333	6,312	3·0	8,500	4·1
Kalghatgi	50,769	3,429	3·2	4,349	4·1
Kundgol	65,787	2,970	2·2	3,787	2·8
Bankapur	76,554	3,560	2·2	4,676	2·8
Karajgi	83,216	4,653	2·7	5,532	3·2
Ranibennur	74,213	7,836	5·0	9,643	6·2
Hod	80,345	2,915	1·7	4,130	2·5
Total	882,907	75,292	4·0	94,778	5·2

The licensed shops for the Retail sale of Toddy in this

District were sold by public auction in the month of August 1889 During the exclusive Contractor the four shops in Dharwar and Hubli towns were not sold, and many of the licenses were withheld for several months. The shop fees exclusive of other Abkari revenue shown in detail in the Abkari Report, realised in each Taluka, compare as follows with those of the previous year:-

Taluka.	Amount for 1888-89			Amount for 1889-90			Remarks.
	R	a	p	R	a	p	
1 Dharwar	12,959	.	.	1,920	.	.	No charge for Dharwar and Kalghatgi were not called for 1889-90.
2 Hubli	31,661	.	.	491	.	.	
3 Savalgund	.	.	.	2080	.	.	
4 Gadag	10,816	.	.	16156	.	.	
5 Baikapur	41	.	.	1,010	.	.	
6 Ranibennur	2909	.	.	1,540	.	.	
7 Kangal	279	8	.	1,410	8	.	
8 Karajgi	1690	.	.	3856	.	.	
9 Kalghatgi	.	.	.	60	.	.	
10 Kod	15	.	.	2,095	.	.	
11 Ron	275	.	.	4,385	.	.	
Total	60,651	8	.	35,006	8	.	

Dharwar District

Area cultivated and uncultivated, 1868-69.

Total Area (Acres)	Jah area under water	Cultivated	Uncultivated						Grand Total
			Available for cultivation		Not available for cultivation				
			Forest	Unassessed	Forest	Other			
2870124	2309178	63556	14840		276488	206062			560946

Expressed in miles the total forest area of Dharwar is computed at 432 square miles and 29 Acres, of which 171 Sq. miles and 359 Acres are Rated.

The foregoing table, extracted 83
from the Agricultural Director's
Annual Report of 1888-89, shows
the amount of land available
for cultivation, and the amount
reserved for Forests in the
District

The assessed land available
for cultivation amounts to 61,955 Acres chiefly existing
in the following Talukas
Ranibennur 14,815 Acres, Kod 11,214,
Karajgi 8,938, Dharwar 8049.
In Savalgund and Kod the
uncultivated land available
for cultivation is less than
300 Acres.

The 275·802 Acres reserved
for Forests are thus distributed:

2 Kyas	46,630
3 Ranibennur	45,414
4 Dharwar	32,868
5 Karajgi	26,837
6 Hood	26,708
7 Bankapur	24,112
8 Kangal	20,328
9 Hubli	1,156
10 Kori	1,128
11 Kanalgund	294
Total	275,802

The area reserved for Forest in Dharwar is, it will be seen, less than 1/10 of the total area of the District, which is computed at 2,870,124 Acres. The bulk of the Dharwar forest area lies on the west of the District adjoining the Kanara frontier. This area is in fact

the

the easterly fringe of the Karwar Forest District and falls within the Canarese well watered belt which is the chief physical peculiarity of the Dharwar District. This belt is from 5 to 25 miles broad, and forms hilly rough wooded country that runs along the Sahyadree water shed. It is subject to frequent and heavy rain averaging not less than 30 inches in the year, and so for all tillage purposes is popularly termed Malnád Malnád denoting the damp or moist tract in contradistinction to the Baila Shim or dry open tract in which the rainfall and physical conditions are similar

The location of the Dharwar forest area has thus been determined by peremptory physical conditions, and there is no agricultural district in the Presidency, the future and well being of which is more dependent on strict forest conservancy. The uncertain rainfall of the black soil eastern tract is at present the greatest obstacle with which the peasantry have to contend. All the timber and fuel in this tract has long since been used up without being replaced, and the eastern talukas are now entirely dependent for their wood & fuel supply on the

resources of the Kaitaia 87 or moist forest tract already described. It may perhaps be open to question whether sufficient forest land has been permanently reserved in the west to provide against future contingencies. The forest area, as above stated including both Reserved and Protected, is less than 1/10 of the whole. In France and Germany the proportion of forest reserved in each district is, I am informed far larger than this - averaging from 1/4 to 1/5. A district in which this proportion is reserved is considered by Continental Scientists to be fully protected for all practical purposes

purposes against the ordinary occurrences of European seasons. It is a question whether in most of these circumstances we have yet gone far enough in Indian districts where more is the pressure need not only of husbanding all natural resources, but of so using them as to control the climatic phenomena, which are far more violent and uncertain in India than they are in Europe.

In Hubli, Ron, and Savalgund Talukas the forest area above shown is small. Almost all the available land has been taken up for cultivation. Efforts have for

some years past been made to grow babul plantations which thrive in black soil. The Divisional Forest Officer informed me that no steps were taken during the year 1889-90 to increase the forest area for want of suitable land available.

I regard this subject as one of special importance in the dry black soil talukas. The chief fuel supply of the villages to the north and east of the District materially depends on the success that may attend

encouraged the planting and production of babul and fuel trees in the small-forest area now reserved in Ron, Laval-gund and Kubli.

The receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department during the year were as follows:- See para 22 of Divisional Forest Officer's Annual Report for 1889-90,- No. C/68 of 16th June 1890.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure	Net Revenue
1888-89	112,638	48,023	64,615
1889-90	78,507	42,692	35,815
Increase.			
Decr.	34,131	5,331	28800

From the above statement it will be seen that there was a decrease under both receipts and expenditure the falling off in the revenue is attributed to the removal of less timber

were made during the year under the Commissioner's sanction - Vernacular No. 52 of 22nd September 1888, and English No. 1696 of 3rd June 1889 - as shewn below:-

Year.	Village Chowries		Village Temples.		Agriculturists. Houses.		Implements.	
	Cases	Amt.	Cases	Amt.	Case	Amt.	Cases	Amt.
1888-89	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0
1889-90	0	0	0	0	2	35	0	0

20. Income Tax

The only special taxation in force is the Income Tax under India Act II of 1886. An annual report on the administration of this tax for the year 1889-9 No. 2585 of 17th June 1890 furnishes you with full information in detail; and all that seems necessary in this place is to sum up the principal results.

The total collections in the Dharwar District for the last two years as credited in the accounts of the Accountant General are as follows - omitting annas and pies.

1888-89 ——	Rs 72,046
1889-90 ——	" 78,172
Increase	" 6126

is stated to be the payment
made the Dharwar Treasury
of the Income Tax levied
on the salaries of Railway
employes on the line under
construction between Sandi-
-hal and Bezwada, and
which was paid by the
Company into the Districts
in which they were actually
employed.

The following statement
shows the total assessment
and collections on account
of Income Tax in each Taluka
of the Dharwar District for
the year 1889-90. The grand
total is compared with that
of the previous year

Name of Taluka.	Total demand	Assessment	Cesses	Remarks
	No. of accounts.	Amount of Tax.	Tax.	1/2 cesses.	Balance outstanding.	Remarks &c.
Dharwar Town	172	3790	3710	"	80	2
Do Taluka	118	1812	1752	"	60	"
Kubli Town	541	13618	13278	"	340	20
Do Taluka	84	1447	1447	"	"	
Savalgund	272	5335	5305	"	30	
Gadag	366	8997	8997	15	"	25
Bankapur	180	3423	3423	"	"	
Kamboor	233	4628	4593	"	35	
Kangal	134	2102	2102	"	"	
Karajgi	199	4498	4498	"	"	
Kalghatgi	40	578	578	"	"	
Kod	90	1481	1481	"	"	
Kon	188	3316	3316	10	"	
Total Part III	2616	55025	54480	25	545	245
Do Part I	1190	21901	21901	"		
Do Part II	8	501	501	"		
Do Inc:	1	208	208	"		
Grand Total	3815	77635	77090	25	545	245
So at the end of 88 89	3487	71055	70608	85	447	324

The subjoined statement shows

assessments assessed, the number of petitions or objections preferred against the original demand by the collector, the percentage of objections to assessments, the percentage of reductions on objections and the incidence of the tax per head of population and per tax payer:-

No. of persons originally assessed.	No. of objections or petitions.	Percentage of petitions to assessees.	Percentage of reductions on objections.	Population of the District.	Incidence of the Tax under Parts I, II, and V		
					Per head of population.	Per head of Tax payer.	No. of persons Tax payers.
3896	527	13.5	2.07	693-5-5	" 1 5 20	6 1/2	234

..... ar is the only District in the Province where the

City Surveys, Dhárwár and Hubli.

No. 2883.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1890

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 938, dated 3rd April 1888—Submitting with reference to Government Resolution No. 3135, dated 19th May 1887, a letter No. 1216, dated 27th March 1888, from the Collector of Dhárwar, who reports that the alterations proposed by Government in paragraph 4 of the Resolution have been accepted by the Municipalities of Dharwár and Hubli, and makes remarks

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2427, dated 24th July 1889

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3924, dated 19th November 1889—Submitting with reference to paragraph 5 of Government Resolution, No. 3135, dated 19th May 1887, a letter No. 5346, dated 23th October 1889, from the Collector of Dharwar, who brings to notice the difficulty of now submitting correct statements of Government lands assigned to the Municipalities of Hubli and Dharwár in 1874; and observes that the assistance of the Survey Department is required to clear up the confusion caused by the conflicting measurements of different surveys; the Commissioner stating that in the circumstances stated by the Collector he is unable to submit the register called for in paragraph 5 of the Resolution quoted; and requests that a competent Survey officer may be deputed for the purpose.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 667, dated 10th March 1890—Suggesting that Mr. Wingate or some other experienced officer of the rank of Assistant Superintendent may be deputed in the monsoon or earlier if possible to ascertain and report what measures are required in connection with the proposed enquiry into the past surveys of the towns of Dhárwár and Hubli and to furnish an estimate of their duration and cost.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 619, dated 1st April 1890—Stating with reference to Government memorandum No. 2154, dated 24th March 1890, that Mr. Wingate's services will be available in June and July 1890 and that he will be deputed to make the necessary enquiry into the matter on receipt of Government sanction to that effect.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Wingate should be deputed to prepare the necessary estimate.

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General.

No of 1890.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

are taxable companies
incidence of the tax per head
of population is highest
in Dharwar the richest
District in the Division the
number of petitions of objection was 527 against
502 in the previous year.

7. Minors' Estates During
the year under report there
were 4 minors' estates under
the Collector's charge the in
following table prepared in
accordance with the summary
orders - para 9 of G. R. No
724 of 31st January 1887 - gives
the principal particulars re-
-quired relating to each estate

Serial No.	Name of Minor	Age on 1st August 1889	Native Place.	Class of education.	Balance at the beginning of the year. (1st August 1889)			Receipts up to 30th June 1890			Disbursements up to 30th June 1890.			
1	Laxamanrao Madhav Rao.	15 4 months	Hebli Taluka Dharwar.	Rajaram College Kolhapur	890	11	8	90	00	-	2	60	34	16	3	38	55	12	7	
2	Basalingapa Khanbarga	15	Dharwar	Training College Dharwar	1000	12	1	15	3		10	1	13	5	7	3	10	18	14	11	2	01
3	Bhimapaya Alias Sagapaya bin Khanbapaya Deshpande Kasbal Annigeri.	7-2	Annigeri Taluka Savalgund.	Gulgund Taluka Gadag.	11	7	24	10	1	16	8	04	8	-	9	03	6	2	1	94 93
	Laxumbai kom Shankar Malhar.	19	Ranibennur	None.	345	12	5	14	11	9	4		987	3	11	770	1	10		

The total debt due from this minor is Rs 10,635. The accounts for the year have not yet been made up; but I hope that a sum of not less than Rs 2,000 will be available for debt settlement. The current expenses of the minor, who is being educated at the Rajaram College in Kolhapur, amount to Rs 2,160 per annum, at Rs 180 per mensem. The Principal of College has reported favourably of his progress. His marriage will, if possible, be deferred until the whole of the debt is liquidated and until

10 years. The estate is carefully managed by the Mamlatdar of Dharwar under the supervision of the Collector on the same system that is applied to Government villages.

Bashingapa Chanbasapa of Dharwar.

The estate of this minor is a very small one, and is not in debt. The minor attends the practising school attached to the Training College at Dharwar, and is studying the vernacular Standard No. III. The progress made by him is not very satisfactory and more supervision is necessary

Bhimappaya alias Nagappaya
s/o Chandappaya Deshpande
of Sunigeri.

The whole of the debt due from the estate amounting to Rs 5,297, was liquidated during the year. The boy has been attending the primary school at Mulgund in Gadag Taluka, and good reports are received of him.

Lakshmibai d/o Chanbasappa
Sirkhar of Ranibennur.

The minor is a widow living with her paternal uncle at Sreders in Ranibennur Taluka. Being a Brahmin, her remarriage is prohibited. The estate will remain in the Collector's charge till she is 21 years of age.

efficiency of the village officers and the extent to which discipline has been enforced can be ascertained from the following table prepared in accordance with the standing orders contained in G. R. No. 724 of 31st January 1887.

Officers	Number in the talukas	Of whom punished by fine		by dismissal		by suspension	
		1888-89	1889-90	1888-89	1889-90	1888-89	1889-90
Revenue Patil	1396	87	81	2	3	2	4
Village Accountant	989	99	97	1	2	0	4

Contrasted with the figures given in the last general

report

which as above quoted these figures show an increase of 6 in the number of Kulkarnis and a decrease of 8 in that of Patils. The increase in the number of Kulkarnis is on account of the village which were formerly managed by adjoining villages having been ordered to be managed separately, and the decrease of 8 in the number of Patils is due to separate charges having been combined into one.

There is a decrease in the number of Patils and Kulkarnis fined. Three Patils were dismissed and 4 punished by suspension against

During the year, the village of Arcanum had dismissed there was an increase of 4 in the number punished by suspension.

English accounts were examined from 14th to 22nd October 1889 and the German accounts at the record room from 15th to 22nd October 1889. No cases of errors were forwarded to the Divisional Deputy Collector. The former on the 28th October 1889 and the latter on the 9th January 1889. No mistakes of any important nature were noticed -covered.

The condition of the Revenue Library is satisfactory. All the Books and publications have been catalogued,

up

The District Superintendent

Police also reports

that all the Records

under his Office have been

Catalogued and are in

forthcoming.

Carefully take off the label of each bottle as it is examined. Record the results of examination in the table below.

| | | |

visiting Europeans in the large station during the last years and the work performed during the year as shown in the accompanying table is considerable in excess of the average. Four out of eleven Baluka stations and two out of three Petta stations were personally visited by me during the season. I was absent from head quarters on tour and inspection duty during 127 days. My tour is shown in the accompanying map, and Appendix C gives a list of the various

during water year 1[illegible]

of units [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] the

following [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] were inspected [illegible]

back

It is [illegible] that [illegible]

with the [illegible] [illegible]

it would [illegible] [illegible]

for the [illegible]

of [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] deliberately [illegible]

down so [illegible]

tion because [illegible]

that the amount [illegible]

work done [illegible] is [illegible]

done [illegible] sufficient [illegible] all

practical purposes. Recently

because

I added to the labour
of an office already [illegible]
worked under a magistrate
[illegible] paper my own personal
visitation I believe that
the inspection work generally
was performed with more
than usual [illegible]
thoroughness, and I have
no doubt the whole was rendered
to be satisfactory with the
general state of the Taluka
and village records and
with the manner in which

the

the District Engineer makes
generally done by private

top of line
direction

Out 1406 ordinary
inspections, such work done
in 1368, 1430 Survey Parties
were inspected for Corp
Inspection and 1879
Boundary Parties were
inspected. 2907 Survey Parties
and 4805 Boundary Parties
were inspected for District
Inspection. The total number
of Survey Parties examined
was 17,204 and the total
number

Inspector, Office of Dairy Husbandry

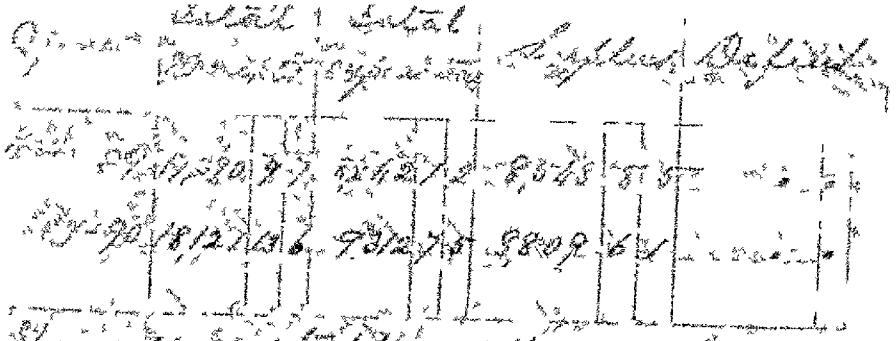
Inspected 2.3.1847

Dairies as well as the average work done in this year by the Creek Inspection as shown by the District Inspector's Book greater than each year. On the whole I am quite satisfied with the work done, which is far more complete and methodical than the inspection work done under the old system

of the Registration Operations
in the District for the year ended
31st March 1922 was submitted
to the Inspector General of
Registration and Stamps vide
the Office No. 112 G. 29th June 1922

The Court Registry Offices
at the Taluka Stations were
usual examined by the District
Office and by the Registration
Office during the Annual
Inspection tour of the Divisional
Inspector inspects the Court
Registry offices at Nandgaon,
Kankavli, Kanoji, Kankavli
and Kudal.

The following table shows
the financial results for the
District during the year under
report as compared with those
of the year preceding it:—



The above table will clearly show that the income of the Department more than double the expenditure. A comparison with the figures for previous years shows that the surplus is gradually rising.

The system of peripatetic Sub Registrars still continues in the Talukas of Sanalguin and Khanapur. The number of documents presented for registration at the outlying stations in these Talukas has much decreased during the year under report.

On the whole the work done by all the Sub Registrars appears to be satisfactory, and the usefulness of registration is becoming more and more appreciated

In Nellore Records Office

Inspection in the Year Progress Report showed that the useless Records destroyed in each Taluka and Mahal Office upto the year 1885-86, the useless Magistrates Records upto and including the Calendar year 1887, except in 3 offices viz: Udayagiri Office upto 1882 only, Gudur and Kanigal Offices upto 1886. the useless Miscellaneous Records upto the year 1886. in all offices.

The progress made during the year in destroying the useless records and the balance remaining is shown in the following Table:

Number of records destroyed during the last 6 years

Name of Office	Records		Registers	
	Destroyed	Balance	Destroyed	Balance
Deputy Commissioner's Office	Annual Returns	"	"	Annual Returns
Assistant	X	"	/	"
Tehsildar Pakka	/	"	"	/
Kachhi	X	"	"	/
Kanungo	/	"	/	"
Kanungo Pakka	/	"	/	"
Patwar	/	"	/	/
Patwar Pakka	/	"	/	"
Barkandaz	/	"	/	"
Zaildar	/	"	/	"
Lambardar	/	"	/	/
Total				2

From the above it will appear that

[illegible] the Register and Muster Rolls of the Kharsi Guard in each Taluka showing no balance at the close of the year. The Register Records were sorted, arranged in all Talukas except the Kharsi Office, Kharsi Otha Kukdi, Mangal, and Karjat Talukas. Special instructions have been issued in this subject to the Officers concerned.

Miscellaneous Records were also sorted and destroyed upto and inclusive of the year 1887 at the Kharsi and in all Talukas, except Murbad Peth, Vadag and Mangal Talukas.

Pleadings to commute the sentence
into rigorous imprisonment furnished
by the Municipalities, it is
evident that sufficient
progress was made during
the year in sorting and
destroying the village records.
The work of sorting
records according to the
new lists of A and B papers
is in progress in all Talukas
and Petas.

The period sanctioned
by Government Resolution,
Financial Department, No.
4255 dated 21st October 1889,
for the entertainment of a
temporary establishment
in the Kuzur Record Office

for

for the work of our Lodge -
old Circular Records
on 31st July 1890. His work
almost completed leaving
a small number of Lodge
minutes at the close of
year, and it is hoped to
to get this work completed
by the existing establishment
with the help of Auditors.

Special Experiments

and Cotton Cultivation. Very little

there is very little or [illegible]

interest to add to what has

already been recorded in the

last (1888-89) Annual Report

of the Director of Land Records

and Agriculture. It was

there noted that in 1888-89 the

area sown in the Dharwar

District with the newly exotic

American cotton amounted

to about 700 Acres. The purpose

was clear, and had not

answered expectations for

the reasons stated by the

Director, viz: the immediate

loss, and the alleged un-

suitability of the new

cotton seed as food for

cattle.

Copy of Note of Conference
held at R.S.A. Board on 19th March 1889.

The Extra Local Board were
waiting to take over the
management of the Govern-
ment factories for the repair
of saw gins. The opinion is
very generally expressed that
these saw gins can now be
repaired by private enterprise
without any special assistance
having made careful enquiries
of the persons concerned
through the Inamlatdars.
I am not satisfied that the
opinion is correct. and should
prefer for the present, to leave
the factories on their present
footing under Government management.

[illegible] during the year [illegible]
this trial was sold by [illegible]
auction to [illegible] Enquirer,
Enquirer, and [illegible]
owing to the death of [illegible]
P. Chrystal of Kuttiyoor and the
absence in Europe on [illegible]
F. Robertson, the annual
contract was not continued
on the old terms
American and the area
Exotic cocoa. Under
American and Exotic cocoa
in this District for which
the saw gins are required
is computed at 1,85,870-00 Acres.
during the year under report.
The details for each Taluka
are as follows -

Talukas	American & Egyptian cotton Acres		Talukas	Asiatic & exotic cotton Acres	
1 Dharwar	151	29	Kalghatgi	1	10
2 Hubli	25,649	3 10	Kod	2,417	30
3 Kundgund	3707	28 11	Ron	32,204	4
4 Gadag	42,256	16			
Earkabin	24,213	27	Total	182,526	11
6 Nawalgund	29,280	33	Savanur	2844	19
7 Navgal	10,22	8			
8 Karajgi	30,619	24	Grand Total	185,370	30

Although the late rains were copious during the year under report, they were not beneficial to the cotton crops, both exotic and indigenous, in as much as they were not timely. The crop was also affected by blight. Consequently the outturn was not on the whole up to the average.

8. Alienation.

Imaginary settlement progress Lands.

Much progress has been made in the work of selling Imaginary settlement Lands during the year as summarised in the following table:

	1888-89.	1889-90				
	Lower Class	Lower Middle Class	Lower Class	Lower Class	Estimated Balance.	
Under Act II of 1863	129	129	1	1		
District Forest Ranger's Office	36	36	1		7	11
Village Servants	36	36	1		7	11
Landlords	201	201	2	1	15	15
						to be added

Nature of settlement.

It will be seen from above table that this important work has been practically completed.

During the year under report two Sanads only were issued leaving 18 to be issued. Out of these, 3 have already been prepared as mentioned in the last Administration Report, but they have not yet been issued, because in one case the Inamdar refused to take it, in the other a dispute having arisen as regards the claimant belonging to the eldest branch of the family, the parties concerned were directed

to proceed on a certificate from the Civil Court, and in the third case it was found that certain alterations had to be made in the Lunas house it is under construction and will be disposed of shortly.

Of the 15 Lands remaining to be prepared, 14 have to be issued to Inamdars, but owing to their villages having not been surveyed the work of preparing them cannot be proceeded with. They will be prepared and issued the villages have been surveyed as ordered by the Commissioner S D in his Vernacular No 4, dated 31st October 1888.

29. Waste Lands. The subjoined table shows the extent of the lying waste in 1889-90 as compared with the preceding year, together with the extent of cultivable area and the percentage of cultivable waste land in this District.

Extent of cultivable area.		Waste land taken up.	Waste land remaining at end of June.		Percentage of cultivable waste land to cultivable area.	
1888-89	16,12,724	1888-89	1888-89	52,290	1888-89	3.24
1889-90	16,12,229	1889-90	1889-90	49,261	1889-90	3.05
	10,100			3,390		

Showing the area under Rabi
in Karnal a decrease of 3029.
other areas available for
cultivation which remained
waste

Decrease.

Acres.	Gunths	
890	- 2	Taken up for cultivation
3	- 24	Set apart for a village site
5	- 26	Taken up for the Railway.
0	- 32	Other causes.
100	- 4	Total.

Increase.

94	- 3	Land resigned
58	- 37	Inam land made Khalsa
7	- 22	Other causes.
70	- 22	Total
029	- 22	Net decrease

The net decrease in the
area of waste land has been
considerable

considerably lower in the Ankola
and Supa Talukas than in the
year 1888-89.

The following table
shows by Talukas the land
taken up for cultivation and
that relinquished, and
that remaining waste
the end of the year.

Name of Taluka.	Land taken up	Land relinquished	Area remaining waste.
Bhatkal	114 2	62 6	7,795 2
Honavar	0 0	0 0	675 6
Ankola	0 0	0 0	251 4
Supa	986 30	0 0	3786 3
Sirsi	791 7	14 0	2,546 7
Yellapur	179 11	26 16	1,713 3
Mundgod	132 20	12 39	4,895 1
Karwar	902 26	17 21	6,102 2
Kumta	267 21	86 34	2,207 3
Coondapoor	728 20	74 8	9,056 3
Kasargod	0 0	0 0	270 1
Total	3,390 2	294 3	49,261 6

The net decrease under waste & increase of 3029 the area available for cultivation which remains waste

— Decrease —

Acres.	Guntas.	
3390	- 2	Taken up for cultivation
3	- 24	Set apart for a village site
5	- 26	Taken up for the Railway.
	- 32	Other causes
3,400	- 4	Total.

Increase.

294	- 3	Land resigned
68	- 37	Inam land made Khalsa
7	- 22	Other causes
370	- 22	Total
3,029	- 22	Net decrease

The net decrease in the area of waste land has been considerable

considerably less than the figures in the previous table of year 1888-89.

The following table shows by Talukas the land taken up for cultivation & that relinquished, and also that remaining waste at the end of the year.

Name of Taluka.	Land taken up		Land relinquished		Area remaining waste.	
Dharwar	114	27	62	6	7,795	22
Hubli	0	0	0	0	675	6
Navalgund	0	0	0	0	251	14
Gadag	985	30	0	0	3786	30
Bankapur	79	7	14	0	2,564	16
Ranibennur	179	11	26	18	11,713	35
Hangal	132	20	12	39	4,895	16
Karajgi	902	26	17	21	6,402	28
Kalghatgi	267	21	86	34	2,207	30
Kod	728	20	74	8	9,055	32
Kan	0	0	0	0	270	10
Total	3390	2	294	3	49,261	6

It will be seen from the above table that the area taken up for cultivation in the Talukas of Gadag, Ranaijr, and Rod was considerable. This was owing to the opening of the Railway in those Talukas, which has had the effect of increasing the value of land. This state of things has been going on for the last four years.

The land resigned is inconsiderable, and the cause of resignation in Dharwar, Kalghatgi and Rod is the stony and unproductive character of the soil.

30. Litigation. The extent to which Government was involved in litigation during the year is shown in the subjoined table

Pending on 1st July 1889.		Filed during the year 1889-90		Decisions.				Pending on 30th June 1890.	
				Under Government		Against Government			
Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal
1	1	1	1			1		1	1

The details of the above suits are given in Appendix D. Of these three suits only one belonging to the last year was decided during the year

writ of mandamus and the
decision was against
Government. The said suit
was compromised under
the authority of Govt. R. No.
7655, dated 11th October 1889
by the payment of Rs. 75 with
costs Rs. 9-14-0 to the Plaintiff

Mamlatdars' Courts Act.	Mamlatdars' decisions

under Bombay Act III of
1876, were supervised by the
extent shown in the following
table:-

Year.	No. of cases decided.	No examined on reference from Assistants	Percentage
1888-89	606	"	334
1889-90	571	"	257

The Grain Tax Returns Table 17 will be seen that there has been a decrease of 367 in the number of suits decided being 571 against 606 in the previous year. The number examined by me personally shows a decrease of 75 cases were examined on reference from the Assistant Deputy Collectors.

In two cases applications were made to the High Court for the exercise of its extraordinary jurisdiction, - in one of which the Mamlatdar's decision was reversed and in the other the decision is still pending.

On

On the whole, the work done by the regulators was generally satisfactory, and from the results of the testing it appeared that the accuracy of the light is being more and more appreciated.

Testimony to this effect is received from all my assistants, and the very small number of cases of interference with shows that the light is administered with great care.

Copy to Inspector

32 Statistical Returns of Criminal Proceedings

State of crime and vice in the Presidency of Bombay as shown in the following Comparative table for 1888 and 1889 relating to cognizable cases:-

Year	Total No. of real cognizable cases disposed of		Persons		
	Total number	Number ending in conviction	Convicted within the year.	Died	Remained
1888	724	291	1088	1033	452
1889	832	364	1182	1036	526

The figures for the year 1889 are fully reviewed in my No. 714 of 13th February 1890, forwarding the Annual Police Report of the Inspector General of Police. I do not consider these figures

[illegible] the Chief [illegible]
Michael Brady, [illegible] for
[illegible] the Shamrock
Police, figures more for some
years past than the women
in the Southern Division,
and for this result I think
that the Police and the
Magistrates must be held
heavily responsible. The fact
that no less than 9 Magisterial
Officers and 2 Police Constables
have been either dismissed
censured, or punished in
other ways during the past
12 months, speaks for itself
and shows that there is
room for improvement. &c.

34 Justices of the Peace & Deputy
District Magistrate may, within their
own jurisdiction, take cases
exercised during the year
to the extent shown in the
following table:-

Year.	Nos. of cases tried.	Original cases: Convicted.	Original cases: Acquitted.	Appeal cases: Confirmed.	Appeal cases: Modified.	Appeal cases: Reversed.	Cases: Cases pending.	Cases: Further action taken.
1888	1	1		14	7	1	25	
1889	72	11	1	14	2	1	193	

Most of the original cases as-
-pected of by the District Magistrate
were security cases under
Chapter VIII of the Cri. Pro. Code.
I have made it my practice
practice while on tour
examine the Taluka registers
of all local bad characters
and to initiate the necessary
proceedings

[illegible] to time by
crime and to have no honest
means of subsistence

I have reason to believe
that this action has done much
good, and has caused a con-
siderable diminution of certain
classes of village crime.

The cases that
are cases before me on appeal
I am generally well satisfied with
the work done. I contemplate
hearing appeals from all the
Talukas in turn so as to bring
all the subordinate Magistrates work
from time to time under careful
inspection.

The number of cases decid-
-ed has been larger than
usual for reasons that may be
inferred from the previous
paragraph. I consider that in the
present state of criminal admin-
-stration in Dharwar exceptional
care and strictness are requisite

34. Village Police. Village Police are under the direct authority of the District Magistrate to powers have been delegated to the District Superintendent of Police under sect. 12 of the District P. A.

The following table shows the number of Police Patils who have been punished by fine, suspension, or dismissal during the year:-

Office and Year	Total No.	No. whose pay was reduced by fine	No. whose pay was reduced by suspension	No. who ceased to hold office by dismissal
Police Patils				
1888	1438	30	2	3
1889	1437	38	1	4
Decrease	1	"	1	"
Increase	"	8	"	1

The decrease of one in the number of Police Patils is due to two charges having been combined into one.

There has been an increase of eight in the number of Patils punished with fine, while those punished with dismissal are one more than last year. Only one Patil was punished with suspension during the year under report. The cases of punishment by fine were due to their non-attendance in obedience to the orders of Taluka Mamlatdars and to their omission to assist the vaccinators in their work.

Of the total number 14 1/3
of Patils 1000 or 69 per cent
can read and write.

12 Police Patils held
commissions under Sect
15 of Bombay Act IIII of 18
c. c. 7 less than in the pre
-vious year, which is due
to their commissions has
been cancelled by the Com
-missioner S D. for non-use
of their powers during 29
Of these 12 Patils only 8
exercised their powers du
the year. The number of
cases decided by each of
them is shown in the ann
-exed Table:—

Police Patil of		No. of cases decided	Police Patel of		No. of cases decided
Gadag Taluka.	Mulkoti	1	Karagi Taluka.	Guttal	1
	Mulgund	1	Kod Taluka.	Kaginelli	1
Dharwar Taluka.	Dharwar Distt	3	Navgal Taluka.	Alur	2
	Bettigeri	1			
Karagi Tal.	Havanur	1		Total	11

The total number of cases de-
-cided was 11. These persons
appear to have exercised
their powers satisfactorily
in disposing of petty sani-
-tation cases, but I should
be glad to report more general
interest in a subject of
such importance. No doubt
the introduction of the Village
Sanitation Act will excite
increased interest in the subject

Dayspring. The Jail is, in my opinion, most efficiently managed by the Superintendent Surgeon Major, R. M. McConaghy, M.D. All the accounts and Records were found in good order. The discipline was firm without being unnecessarily severe. And the whole premises were kept perfectly clean and in good order.

I think that this result is creditable to the Superintendent, and the Jailor, and it is clear from the statement of visits above shown that all the local authorities have exerted themselves & manifest their personal interest in one of the best managed institutions of the district.

The cattle trespass Act. The working of the cattle trespass Act is shown in the accompanying table:-

Year.	No. of cattle pounded.	No. of cattle claimed.	Fees realized.	Cost of establishment.	Balance in favour of Government.
1888-89	266	257	Rs. 87 11 3	Rs. 325 14 10	Rs. 32 8 2
1889-90	284	294	36 10 3	325 11 2	39 0 8
Decrease.	2	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 7 9
Increase.	18	37	12 6 0	0 0 0	6 6 5

unpounded and sold cattle is due to more stringent action being taken by the Village authorities in working this important Act. In the town ~~of~~ wise cattle trespass has, for years past, been a bubbie nuisance - many complaints having been received both from private residents and ryots. I have stringently enforced the provisions of Sec: 64 of the Municipal Act VI of 1873 and by strengthening the Cattle Pound Establishment, and offering suitable rewards for capturing stray cattle have succeeded in much diminishing this serious nuisance.

many thousands of the cattle
shown as impounded are
due to forest conservancy,
and the more strictly the
Forest Rules are enforced,
the larger will be the number
of cattle impounded. No
complaints against the
administration of the Act
have been received during
the year, and on the whole
I think it may be said
that the working of the Act
was satisfactory.

The decrease in the number of impounded and sold cattle is due to more stringent action being taken by the Village authorities in working this important Act. In the town of Dhamar cattle trespass has, for years past, been a public nuisance - many complaints having been received both from private residents and ryots. I have stringently enforced the provisions of Sec. 64 of the Municipal Act III of 1873 and by strengthening the Cattle Pound Establishment and offering suitable rewards for capturing stray cattle have succeeded in much diminishing this serious nuisance.

Rain

many thousands of the cattle shown as impounded are due to forest conservancy, and the more strictly the Forest Rules are enforced, the larger will be the number of cattle impounded. No complaints against the administration of the Act have been received during the year, and on the whole I think it may be said that the working of the Act was satisfactory.

the increase in the number of impounded and sold cattle is due to more stringent action being taken by the village authorities in working this important Act. In the town of Dharwar cattle Trespass as, for years past, been a public nuisance - many complaints having been received both from private residents and spots. I have stringently enforced the provisions of Sec: 64 of the Municipal Act III of 1873 and by strengthening the Cattle Pound Establishment, and offering suitable rewards for capturing stray cattle have succeeded in much diminishing this

many cases of the cattle shown as impounded are due to forest conservancy, and the more strictly the Forest Rules are enforced, the larger will be the number of cattle impounded. No complaints against the administration of the Act have been received during the year and on the whole I think it may be said that the working of the Act was satisfactory.

The increase in the number of impounded and sold cattle is due to more stringent action being taken by the Village authorities in working this important Act. In the town of Dharwar cattle Trespass has, for years past, been a public nuisance - many complaints having been received both from private residents and ryots. I have stringently enforced the provisions of Sec: 64 of the Municipal Act VI of 1873 and by strengthening the Cattle Pound Establishment, and offering suitable rewards for capturing stray cattle have succeeded in much diminishing this serious nuisance.

many thousands of the cattle shown as impounded are due to forest conservancy, and the more strictly the Forest Rules are enforced, the larger will be the number of cattle impounded. No complaints against the administration of the Act have been received during the year, and on the whole I think it may be said that the working of the Act was satisfactory.

37. Administration of the Arms Act. | The working of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878 during the calendar year 1889, is shown in the following table:-

Year.	Licenses issued. Breaking up and cancelling.	Possessing and carrying arms.	Carrying arms in journey.	Penalties. Cases.	Amount.
1888.	19	805	10	4	4 ..
1889.	21	731	8	1	5 ..
Decrease	"	74	2	..	..
Increase	2	"	"	..	..

The decrease is due to the non-renewal of Licenses to persons some of whom have not complied with the prescribed rules, and others not possessing the

arms described in their licences.

There was only one prosecution under the Act for the offence of carrying arms without a licence, and the accused was convicted and punished with fine.

No cases of smuggling arms or ammunitions from or into the native states were discovered during the year.

My attention has been more than once called by the Superintendent of Police to the large number of unnecessary licenses issued in this district. I have, therefore, been particular to

enquire whether all the persons who claimed renewal were in actual possession of the arms named in the licence, and such persons have been required to show their arms. This procedure will, in my opinion, put a stop to many of the abuses which are now alleged to exist. Applicants for new licences are usually required to apply in person and this rule is found in practice to have a very useful effect.

IV Public Bodies

The District and Taluka Local Boards

38. **District Local Board.**

The District Local Board held two meetings during the year under review viz: on 28th June and 2nd December 1889, attended by 10 and 17 members respectively exclusive of the President.

Taluka Local Boards. The constitution of the Taluka Local Boards under Bombay Act I of 1884, the number of members on each Board, and the number of meetings held by them during the year, together with the average attendance at each meeting are summarized in the following table:—

Name of the Taluka Board.	No. of Members	No. of meetings	Average attendance at each meeting. Official	Non-official	Total.
Khanapur	17	4	1	6	7
Hubli	17	8	1	6	7
Savalgi	19	10	2	8	10
Gadag	17	3	1	6	7
Dambal	15	7	2	6	8
Parvatgiri	17	9	1	8	9
Kaigal	15	9	1	5	6
Karajgi	17	8	3	6	9
Kalghatgi	15	4	1	5	6
Kod	15	5	1	6	7
Ron	15	7	3	7	10

The following Table shows by Boards the receipts and expenditure during the year under report.—

Name of Board.	Income	Cost of Collection
District Local Board General	105380	104371
Do Educational	10127	95355
Dharwar Taluka Local Board	8977	7758
Hubli Do	5703	11225
Kundgol Do	9990	79030
Gadag Do	4877	3978
Bankapur Do	6417	3918
Ranibennur Do	5758	2858
Haveri Do	4877	2803
Karajgi Do	3998	4184
Kalghatgi Do	3218	3727
Kod Do	7650	5990
Ron Do	5721	5923
Total	274093	271128

From the above it will be seen that the total income was Rs 274093 and total

Name of Local Board.	No. of meetings held.	No. of meetings at which a quorum was present.	Average attendance at each meeting. Official	Non-official	Total.
Kannur	17	4	1	6	7
Kuttia	17	8	1	6	7
Kavalgund	19	10	2	8	10
Kadirur	17	3	1	6	7
Taikkapatna	15	7	2	6	8
Panteeram	17	9	1	8	9
Kasargod	15	9	1	5	6
Karayi	17	8	3	6	9
Kalghatgi	15	4	1	5	6
Kundi	15	5	1	6	7
Ron	15	7	3	7	10

The following Table shows by Boards the receipts and expenditure during the year under report.—

Name of Board	Income	Expenditure
District Local Board General	106580	104371
Do Educational	10127	95355
Dharwar Taluka Local Board	8977	7758
Hubli ——— Do	5763	11205
Navalgund Do	9990	19030
Gadag ——— Do	4877	3978
Bankapur Do	6417	3918
Ranibennur Do	5758	2858
Haveri ——— Do	4877	2803
Karajgi Do	3998	4184
Kalghatgi Do	3278	3727
Kod ——— Do	7650	5990
Ron ——— Do	5721	5923
Total	274093	271128

From the above it will be seen that the total income was Rs 274093 and tot

expenditure Rs 27,128. The receipts together with the opening balance have increased from Rs 47,858 in the previous year to Rs 4,99,547. The closing balance was Rs 2,28,213. The retention of a large balance has been rendered necessary by the orders of Government of India that Local Funds are not to be over-drawn after a certain date.

Out of the total amount of expenditure, Rs 89,107 were expended by the Public Works Department, and Rs 1,82,021 by the District and Taluka Local Boards. The outlay incurred by the Public Works

Repairing Roads, Bridges &
repairing Roads, Bridges &
existing roads, and im-
-proving the water supply
of villages. The important
works executed by the Public
Works Department during
the year were as follows:-

Communications

Original Works.

1 Constructing Navalgund
Annigeri Road. ——— Rs. 13,016

2 Completing and im-
-proving a portion of
the Palla Badami road
between Miraj Late
Junior and Bankapur
Taluka. ——— " 14,688

Water Works

Original.

3 Constructing a well

4 Inspecting a wall at Bhandigudi, Tal. Hubli — " 3471

5 " a tank at Sirsi-kur, Taluka Savalgund — " 4429

Total 36489

Besides the above Rs 38233 were spent in effecting current repairs to the important sections of the following roads:-

1 Savalgund Annigeri Road Rs 2,224
2 Palla Badami Road — " 4,643
3 Dharwar Sadar Road " 2869
4 Savalgund Ron Road " 3843
5 Palla Badami Road in Gadag Taluka. — " 5722
6 Mandir Kundargi Road " 4146
7 Harihar Lamadgi Road " 4165
8 Sadar Gondi Road " 3163
9 Sadar Kargod Road " 1509
10 Bendal Navalkani Road " 1875

1/2 Khanna Building [illegible] " 7[illegible]

Lieu " 5[illegible]

The balance of Rs 14,325 was spent on purchasing tools and plants and in repairing minor works.

It is stated above that the amount spent by the District and Taluka Local Boards was Rs 18202 and it is distributed as follows:

On communications — Rs 2,269
On Public Buildings (other than Educational) — " 6383
On water works — " 27857
On Primary Education — " 95[illegible]
On Sanitary works — " 65[illegible]
On maintaining offices Establishments &c — " 12,174
On miscellaneous works " 12,229

Total 18202

Rs. Each amount Rs 9,857
or more than half was spent
on Primary Education, Rs
21,269 or nearly 1/8 on repairing
and adding to existing roads
and Rs 27,850 or nearly 1/6
on water supply of villages.
The most important water
works executed by the District
and Taluka Local Boards
costing more than Rs 1500
each are the following:-

Improving the well at Lagu
halli, Taluka Hubli.

Do Do at Kirekur
Taluka Hubli.

Do the tank at Kurtikuppi
Taluka Bankapur.

Do the well at Kirekop
Taluka Gadag.

5 Improving the [illegible] Road
- Bankot, Taluka Dapoli Patal[illegible]

6 — Do — [illegible] at Kadeur
Taluka Sawantwadi.

7 — Do — Do — at Girlkatti
Taluka Sawantwadi.

8 — Do the Road at Kotabun
Taluka Ratnagiri.

On the whole I am generally satisfied with the working of the Roads. The funds at the disposal of each Board are expended with care.

Imperial and Provincial Works.	Rs 12,2986

have been spent on these works by the Public Works Department during the year under

Report

On original works Rs 37,840
On Repairs (chiefly roads) 86,146

Total 1,23,986

The chief road which had been improved and metalled during the year is the second section of the Hassan-Mangalore road on which an amount of Rs. 28,039 has been expended.

The Dharwar-Kinaighat and Kadur-Davangal roads have also been repaired respectively at the cost of Rs 7,480 and 7,489.

The other works are small and I do not think it worth while to mention them here in detail.

39. Municipalities. No detailed information on this subject is furnished in my Annual Municipal Administration Report for the District which is now due; and all that is necessary in this place is to furnish the general information prescribed by G. R. No 724 of 31st January 1867 - para 12.

The following table prepared in the prescribed form shows the number of meetings held by each Municipality of this District during the year under report.

Municipality.	No. of Councillors.	General Meetings.		Average attendance at meetings.	
		Quarterly.	Special.	Quarterly.	Special.
Dharwar	24	4	5	13	17
Hubli	24	4	15	15	15
Gadag-Bettigeri	17	4	8	9	8
Savalgund	13	4	10	9	10
Sangiund	13	4	4	8	8
Ranibennur	13	4	11	9	8
Byadgi	13	4	3	10	10
Haveri	13	4	5	9	6

In addition to the above statement, I subjoin another table, which when read together will give some idea of the general interest taken in Municipal administration

by each Municipality for the

Name of Municipality.	No. of Municipal Members.	No. of Meetings of Managing Committee held.	No. of Members who attended the Meetings.	No. of Meetings at which absence was granted on account of a previous.		
				Quarterly.	Special.	Ordinary.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dharwar	24	91	4			35
Hubli	24	38	10	2	4	4
Gadag-Bettigeri	17	44	2	2	3	2
Savalgund	13	48	1			
Largund	13	27	3			
Ranibennur	13	25	4		1	2
Byadgi	13	13	1			
Haveri	13	49	3		1	

The figures above stated do not appear to indicate any great interest by the Managing

Municipalities of character in the executive administration of that Municipality. The fact that two of the Quarterly General Meetings at Kubli and Gadag were adjourned for want of quorum seems to indicate a serious lack of interest there also.

I have in my general municipal Administration Report attempted to differentiate the Municipalities of this District according to the quality of their administration as directed in Government Circular No 2578 of 6th July 1889.

I have expressed the

Special case the Municipality of Dhamar is the last, but I have felt constrained to invite attention to the figures stated in the tables above quoted.

Kubbi and Qadag would in my opinion be more successful if the Municipal bodies were not divided into factions animated by strong party spirit. Common effort is made difficult by this state of things which leads to infinite delay in the dispossal of public business, and to prolonged and unnecessary correspondence.

All the other Municipalities are

all round and struggling
they with difficulty manage
to pay for their schools
and dispensaries, and
have very little balance
available for sanitary

40. Education

Statistics with regard to Schools in connection with Schools in the following British Territory including Local Board, Municipal and Registered Indigenous Schools — 381

Native States — 12

— Total 393

The number of children under instruction in Local Board Primary Schools is compared as follows with the previous year:—

	1888-89	1889-90	Increase	Decrease
Boys	16282	16483	201	"
Girls in Boys Schools	1556	1491	"	64
Night Classes	116	37	"	79
Do Schools	180	122	"	58
Total	18138	18138	201	201

In this remarkable result that exactly the same number of children have been under instruction during the last two years.

The following shows the attendance in municipal schools during the last two years:-

Name of Municipality	No of Schools and Scholars 1888-89 No Schools	No Scholars	1889-90 No Schools	No Scholars	Increase	Decrease
Dharwar	10	1,330	10	1,214	"	116
Savalgund	2	172	2	159	"	13
Nargund	3	245	3	276	31	"
Gadag	4	633	4	607	"	26
Kuble	11	1368	11	1434	66	"
Navere	2	187	2	200	13	"
Byadgi	1	109	1	123	14	"
Ranibennur	4	317	4	320	3	"
Total		3740				

The Schools of Grade I
in the District of Lichfield
are as under :-

	1889-90		1888-89	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
Local Board	22	994	24	1037
Municipal	13	1053	13	1058
Native States	2	94	2	99

The figures quoted show but little change has occurred during the past year. The general attendance in the schools has been affected by the unhealthy season and by the prevalence of Influenza. I have visited during my tour a consi-
derable number of schools
and

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] very
friendly interested with
what I have seen. I consider
the Normal District in
connection favourably in
the matter of school and
primary education with
any district in which I
have served. The writer
noted last year that Jewish
education was not opposed
but that the people generally
were not enthusiastic in
the cause. This is I think
as much as can at present
reasonably be expected.
I believe from what I have
seen and heard that the
prejudice on the subject
is slowly disappearing and

in Kannada, Urdu, and
Marathi schools, and
attended by girls, as
boys. The total number
Mahomedans in the Local
Board schools including
Anglo-schools is 2413 against
2446 last year. and in the
Municipal schools including
Anglo-schools 1108 against
1104. The Deputy Education
Inspector reports that the
efforts have been made
to induce Mahomedans
to take advantage of them
by means (1) of lower rate
of fees, (2) by an increased
number of free studentships
A knowledge of Kanarese
being

In the Primary Schools, Reading and Writing the primary subjects, learning Karnataki with it, the core subjects, the Hindustani Readers are amalgamated with the Kannada, and Urdu is taught as a special subject.

In the Girls' Boards Schools at Gajendragad and Kanagi, there are special classes for the depressed castes, and the total number of low caste boys under instruction is shown in the following table:-

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Girls' Board	227	227	"	"
Municipal	94	100	6	

The Deputy Collector,
Inspector, Nadiad Prant
reports that "the epidemic
appeared to be check by
Brahmin belief towards the administration
of low caste kaj which
had died away. The Mukhi
as well as the rich portion
section of the rural population
took with kindly feelings
on the depressed classes
and the presence of Mahar
boys in the highest classes
for the first time in the history
of the subdivision went
well."

All this is pleasant
reading, but quite different
to rose coloured are accounts
of the real state of things

whose Caste by remaining an outcaste, whether he is admitted on sufferance to the Government School or not. and there can be little doubt that the education of "Pariah" boys in the Government Schools is still attended with almost every kind of obstacle short of absolute prohibition. The nominal attendance of 327 Pariah boys in 393 Government Schools is suggestive of the real state of things; but it is satisfactory to note that the principle of encouraging and assisting the depressed classes is approved by the Native Educational Authorities in a District where Brahmin influence is predominant

I have the honor &c

Sd

Your most obed. Servt

H. Cuthbertson

Collector, District Magistrate

& Political Agent, Kharan

Recd

Appendix A is omitted as all the information required is given in Para 2 and 3.

Dharwar
1st August 1890

N.N. Thuraj Khan
Collector of
Dharwar

NDA

[illegible]